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ITALY ACTS AS SIGNS OF DEFICIT SHOW

Drastic Steps Taken by Fascist Cabinet to Get Balanced Budget

WAR COSTS INCREASE STATE EXPENDITURE

Last Moment Revision of Estimates Cuts Expense in Other Directions

How the Fascist Government is taking drastic action to prevent a deficit, which is threatened in returns for the first five months of the financial year, is described in the following article from Rome, forming part of the Financial Capitals feature which THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *is printing every Wednesday.*

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The first five months of the financial year, July to November, closed with a deficit of 883,000,000 lire (about $46,000,000) against a deficit of only 286,000,000 lire and a surplus of 183,000,000 lire in the corresponding periods of 1929-1928. Financial experts are of the opinion that the situation will improve in the latter half of the fiscal year, when the returns are always larger than in the first months, but it is thought that the budget will finish the year with a deficit instead of the estimated small surplus.

The cause of the present deficit is increased expenditure, chiefly in connection with national defense, public works in relief of unemployment and earthquake relief. The actual revenue during the period under review was 724,000,000 lire below the estimates, though 273,000,000 lire above the corresponding revenue during last year. Effective expenditure on the other hand was 81,000,000 lire below the estimates, but 876,000,000 lire higher than that of the corresponding period last year.

The Fascist Government, which is determined to secure a balanced budget, has taken immediate steps to restore the equilibrium. At a Cabinet meeting held on Dec. 20, 1930, it was decided to curtail the estimated expenditure for the current fiscal year by a further 300,000,000 lire. This, in addition to the 400,000,000 lire which will be saved this year by reducing the salaries of all state employees, will considerably relieve the budget in the remaining six months of the financial year.

Moreover, as a result of the detailed study made by the parliamentary commission appointed for the

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Charges of Brutality to Polish Prisoners Denied by Premier

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW, Jan. 28—The Government has refused the demand for an inquiry into the alleged ill treatment of a number of former Polish deputies imprisoned during the recent elections in the fortress at Brzesc (Brest Litovsk).

Col. Walery Slawek, Prime Minister, defending the conduct of the officers and military police in charge of the prisoners, said he was prepared to certify, after personal investigation, that the charges of shocking brutality had been disproved. Sternness and severity he admitted, but he points out that in every prison in every country discipline had to be imposed by force when prisoners were insubordinate. It was necessary for the opposition to realize, particularly the Nationalist Right which had indulged in treasonable conspiracies, that they must give untainted loyalty to the Polish state or take the consequences, the Premier declared.

The affair at Brzesc prison has moved the public more than any other event in recent domestic history, and it had been confidently expected after the commission of the Diet had investigated the charges that the affair would be brought before the courts. There is certain, therefore, to be considerable dissatisfaction at the Government's refusal for a full inquiry.

Since accounts of the alleged atrocities were made public, protests have been pouring in from all sides, among others from professors at the Cracow, Warsaw, Lwow and Vilna universities, the last named having particularly stressed the importance of not making the matter a political issue.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS TALKS PLANNED IN VIRGINIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—The fifth Institute of Public Affairs will be held at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, from June 28 to July 11, according to an announcement just made by Dr. Charles G. Maphis, director of the institute since its establishment.

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Bird in the Can Worth Two on Lid

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sydney, New South Wales

THE difficulties encountered by canners of produce for export are shown in the disappointing returns from canned peaches sent by the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area in this State to the Malay Archipelago. The cans were sent out bearing a picture of an ibis, which is the trade-mark of the government cannery on the irrigation area. The native purchasers, seeing the bird decorating the cover, expected to find cooked fowl of some description within. When the cans were opened and revealed merely halved peaches, great was the dissatisfaction, and the trade dropped.

Federal Fund Denied Backing of Red Cross

Payne Says Appropriation Bill Has Blocked Public Appeal

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—The Red Cross will not accept the administration of a federal appropriation for drought relief, John Barton Payne, chairman of the National Red Cross, stated today before the House Committee on Appropriations.

Declaring that the bill passed by the Senate and now before the House "has paralyzed the Red Cross drive for $10,000,000," and would, if enacted into law, destroy voluntary giving in the present emergency, not only to the Red Cross, but to all other relief organizations, Mr. Payne announced the determination of the organization to refuse any part in administering the government fund.

Mr. Payne appeared before the committee on the third day of its deliberations on the projected $25,000,000 relief measure. Representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the Public Health Service had testified previously as to the character of the situation and what has been done by federal agencies to meet it.

After reviewing the problems which would result from an acceptance of $25,000,000 of Government money under an injunction to provide relief wherever needed throughout the entire country, Mr. Payne stated: "Our conclusion is that the Red Cross simply cannot undertake to administer this bill."

William R. Wood (R.), Representative from Indiana and chairman of the committee, asked: "That means that if Congress passes the bill, we will have to look for some other agency to administer it?"

"Yes, it does," Mr. Payne replied. "I will read to you the resolution passed by our central committee yesterday, which was adopted unanimously:

"It was resolved that 'it is the sense of the central committee that the Red Cross is in a position adequately to complete the task it has undertaken in the drought-stricken areas and it hereby assumes the responsi-

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Tammany Group in the House Seeks More Committee Power

Northern Democrats Make Demands on Southern Branch of Party for Stronger Representation Regardless of Seniority Rule

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Demands from Tammany representatives for enhanced committee recognition in the next Congress are responsible, it is learned, for the calling off of the Democratic organization caucus in the House. This had been scheduled for the latter part of February.

With only two minor committee chairmanships due them on the basis of seniority, the New York representatives have sent word to the southerners who are their party leaders in the House, that unless they are to receive additional committee places they will refuse to support them in the speakership contest and will back the Republicans on the rules revision issue.

The New Yorkers, it is declared, demand at least six important committee chairmanships. They refuse to accept seniority as the sole basis for assigning these places, it is reported.

They maintain that, while their delegation of 25 members is the largest single group in the House, under the present plan they will get only two minor committee chairmanships, whereas the Texas delegation of 17 Democrats expects to capture not only the Speakership, in the person of John N. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, present minority leader, but in addition six major committee chairmanships.

This is manifestly unfair, they assert, in view of the great economic interests represented by their delegation. They therefore demand at least enlarged committee recognition. Some of them are even insisting that, if Mr. Garner is made Speaker, Thomas H. Cullen (D.), Representative from New York, one of the leaders of the group, be made floor manager to succeed him.

Northern Group Assertive

What makes the Tammany delegation's demands of particular significance is that there is organizing behind them some 80 other northern Democrats who are insisting that, if their party captures control of the House, they also be given increased committee recognition.

Despite the fact they represent important industrial and commercial districts, these 80 Democratic representatives will get only three secondary committee chairmanships if the right of seniority wholly determines assignment.

The problem confronting the southern House Democratic leaders is

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OSLO CONVENTION BUILDS NUCLEUS OF TARIFF TRUCE

Northern Powers Not to Raise Duties Without Advance Discussion

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, Jan. 28—Sufficient attention has not been given to the Oslo convention which, in economic spheres, forms the nucleus of European union. If Europe as a whole finds it difficult to effect a tariff truce, these regional movements are capable of extension and may eventually join each other.

According to the text of the convention concluded a month ago but now published here, northern countries, whose influence is not always appreciated, have agreed not to augment customs duties without proper notification, and signatories will thus be able to discuss in advance proposed modifications. In itself this procedure would not necessarily be a practical improvement on existing conditions, but no doubt is left that the northern powers mean to employ it sincerely in the interest of economic peace.

Indeed the motive is to minimize the results of the failure at Geneva to take concerted action. Since the general Geneva convention is compromised, it is thought good to make arrangements of a limited character. The signatories are Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland and Belgium, and

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BAN ON RUSSIAN PULPWOOD URGED IN MAINE PLEA

More Than 225 Towns Represented in Letter to Customs Commissioner

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 28—Immediate action by the United States against importation of Russian timber is urged by representatives of more than 225 Maine towns and townships in a letter delivered to the United States Commissioner of Customs at Washington today.

Declaring that the timber resources and farm woodlots of Maine would suffer from lumber "dumping" made possible by the convict labor and confiscated property imputed to the Soviet Union, the group of wildland owners and their representatives ask immediate publication of a finding by the commissioner prohibiting the entry of convict-made pulpwood.

A copy of the letter was likewise addressed to Maine's delegation in Washington, asking that influence be exerted at least to restrict the importation of Russian pulpwood. A measure introduced in the Maine Legislature and recommended to the delegation, asks United States Senators and Representatives to ascertain whether Russian timber was a product of forced labor. It echoes the sentiments of pulpwood manufacturers and timber growers expressed here last November.

In line with similar action taken by other timber sections of the United States, the letter declares that the domestic market has been unstabilized as a result of importation of forced labor products, and that consequent unemployment and depreciation in land values are endangering huge investments secured by the land. Importations of "unfair" pulpwood and pulp, the letter says, is being sponsored by certain paper companies which are desirous of forestalling any

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Drought Crisis in Arkansas Reveals Trade Built on Credit

In an attempt to present an accurate picture of conditions in the drought-affected area of the United States, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *has sent a representative into this territory. His reports represent results of first-hand contact with the affected people in typical sections and with others who have made extensive surveys.*

By FREDERICK W. CARR
STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 28—It is doubtful whether even Arkansas itself realizes how hard it has been hit by the drought.

When the natives of England, Ark., are startled by a mother bringing in her baby wrapped in a burlap sack for want of something better, and when school children pretend they are studying at lunch time to hide their lack of food—then a cataclysm has happened.

The Mississippi River flood of 1927 was spectacular, but it is dwarfed by this threefold disaster of drought, unprofitable cotton prices and wholesale bank failures. Nearly a quarter of the people of the State are penniless.

If there was promise for them with the coming of the growing season, the outlook would be more cheering, but what many do not know is that the customary manner of making a living by farming has been cut off this year for a large number.

Bankers are beginning to sense that the $45,000,000 appropriation by Congress is not going to do more than make a start toward restoring Arkansas. Its share is $7,000,000. That is so small that bankers are turning to other sources of credit.

Warning to bankers to bestir themselves was sent out today by the Arkansas Bankers' Association. It pointed out that $50,000,000, which would normally be available to Arkansas borrowers, was tied up in the affairs of the closed banks. Match that against the Government's $7,000,000, and the size of Arkansas' credit question becomes apparent. Moreover, bankers will not make loans as readily as usual, because of the need, as they see it, of holding themselves in a strong liquid condition.

"The necessity of making a fair crop this year is of vital importance to every person and corporation in Arkansas," the bankers' organization told its members. "But where is the money coming from to make it?"

Up North this question will not carry the meaning it does here. Farming in Arkansas is built on the installment plan. The North thinks it knows something about buying things "on time." It is far behind Arkansas. Agriculture here, and it is the principal industry, is built on the installment scheme. They do not call it that, they call it credit, but in substance they are virtually the same.

Imagine a street car conductor in a northern city going to a loan company and getting a big advance on

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Canadian Liquor Seeps Back Home

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Jan. 28—That at least some of the liquor flowing from Canada's Atlantic ports seeps back to embarrass its own Government is proved by the recent arrest by officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police of the leaders of an alleged smuggling ring, residing at Liverpool, N. S., and Windsor and Sault Sainte Marie, Ont.

The men are accused of attempting to avoid the payment of excise and other taxes on liquor by consigning it to the French islands, Miquelon and St. Pierre, and afterward bringing it back to Nova Scotia billed as fish and hidden in carloads of fish for illicit sales in Ontario.

Such short-circuiting of liquor by way of the innumerable bays and coves along the coasts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is admitted by preventive officers, but it is all but impossible to stamp it out, although an efficient and increasingly large force of both provincial and federal men are making every effort to meet the problem.

Toledo Explorers Find Rare Relics

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 28—Finding of the first cuneiform tablet to be unearthed by the Toledo-Michigan-Cleveland expedition in Mesopotamia has been reported by Dr. Leroy Waterman, head of the excavating party, to Blake-More Godwin, director of the Toledo Museum of Art.

The inscription is dated in the eleventh year of Mithridates and Dr. Waterman believes the reference is to the second of the kings which bore that name, which would date the tablet in 112 B. C. Of the 14 lines of text three are partially destroyed but those decipherable appear to be part of a religious rather than a business document.

Another recent find of importance is a large gold coin in perfect condition and covered with clear Cuffic writing. A coin of Seleucus I, dating to 312 B. C.; a lead plaque with an anchor design; three large pendants of bronze, the various figures being a monkey seated, a horse's head and a large insect; a tiny bronze jewel box; large fragments of painted plaster in red, brown, green and yellow; large round column bases that indicate Greek architecture; a profusion of colored glass inlay work; several hundred lamps and many caches of coins also are listed among the late discoveries. In cleaning one of the lamps, all of which are approximately 2000 years old, its wick was found to be intact.

CHICAGO INVITES BOTH PARTIES

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 (AP)—Chicago wants both the Republican and Democratic national conventions next year. The Association of Commerce yesterday decided to make a vigorous campaign for the party meetings. A committee of 50 will confer with national committeemen

HIGH TARIFFS SAID TO ROCK ECONOMIC BOAT

Professor De Haas Talks to Women Voters on the Isolated States

All nations of the world are in the same economic boat, and governments which set up excessive tariff barriers, actuated by nationalistic desire for isolation, are dangerously rocking that boat. Thus was the question of "The Economic Depression and the Isolated States" presented to the School of Foreign Affairs, conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, by J. Anton De Haas, professor of international relations at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

Isolation is no longer a possibility, Professor De Haas said. "Whether they like it or not," the nations must cooperate to the fullest possible extent if the dilemma of economic depression is to be solved, since every conceivable phase of the economic life of each nation is in some way linked with that of other countries.

Adjusting World Supply

"The problem is one of adjusting world supply to world demand," he said. "The answer cannot be found in the policy of 'each one for himself.' I see grave danger in attempting to solve this problem locally.

"Security lies in the greatest possible distribution of risks, which can only be obtained by harnessing world production to world demand."

Planned, orderly production of raw materials, in close coöperation with the user, on a world-wide scale was the best method of going about this rehabilitation, he said.

A "tactful substitute" for German reparations, that would retain for France and the other erstwhile allied nations the reimbursement to which they are entitled while dispensing with the galling war guilt clause, was urged by Ernst H. Feilchenfeld, assistant professor of law at Harvard University.

Other speakers at the second session of the three-day conference were John A. Stevenson, Canadian correspondent of the London Times, and Lawrence Dennis, writer and economist.

German Reparations

Professor Feilchenfeld, speaking on "World Significance of German Reparations," said that it is not directly the financial burden of the reparations that was troubling Germany, so much as the admission of war guilt forced from it in the Versailles Treaty. A new settlement should be arranged, he said, based strictly on indemnities, with the war guilt clause simply omitted.

Analyzing the international effects of reparations, he said that while they would decidedly not be a cause of war, they do make war more possible. This was so, he explained, because they prevent friendly relations between France and Germany, making cooperation between the two difficult,

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Wasters of Fuel and Electricity Tried at Moscow

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Jan. 28—Following investigation of the use of fuel in houses and public institutions in Moscow which the Gay-Pay-Oo, or political police, carried out, nine persons charged with wasting fuel were arrested and placed on trial today before the Moscow district court.

The incident reflects the strained situation in Moscow regarding the supply of both fuel and electricity, and simultaneously with the arrest of the accused fuel wasters, there has been a hunt for electric lights burning unnecessarily. So-called social courts have been organized to try persons accused of using electricity wastefully.

These courts do not inflict prison sentences but are designed to have a propagandist and warning effect. In Moscow the Soviet issued an order to extinguish electric street lights after 2 a. m., extinguishing half of them at midnight, and theaters and stores must diminish their already modest electrical illumination by at least 50 cent.

Gov. Ely, in Person, Asks Legislature for $20,000,000 Loans to Relieve Idle

Gov. Joseph B. Ely established a precedent in Massachusetts today when he personally outlined his 1931 budget program before the joint convention of the General Court.

In calling upon the Legislature to consider every avenue possible for definite action to be taken in relieving unemployment, the Governor pleaded for the elimination of party policies and personal political views in the interests of public welfare.

To initiate a program to meet the immediate demands of those out of work, the Governor recommended temporarily abolishing the State's pay-as-you-go policy. He proposed floating three 10-year bond issues aggregating $20,000,000 for highway construction, and public works' programs.

The budget called for total appropriations of $83,412,062.55. Of this amount $19,206,923.20 is allocated to the Department of Public Works, $44,205,139.35 for maintenance of state departments, retirement of the state debt and special building porgrams, and $20,000,000 for an extensive public works campaign.

No change is advocated in the state tax of $7,000,000, despite a material drop in revenues anticipated from inheritance, corporation and real estate taxes.

To promote public works construction at a period when work is so much needed, and when prices are at rock bottom, the Governor asked a bond issue for $8,500,000. "I propose to accomplish this year the work originally contemplated for 1931, 1932 and one-half of 1933, in the interests of employment and savings to the State," the Governor declared.

Building of aviation hangars at the East Boston airport, improvements at several educational institutions, construction of schools, development of the state prison colony, a new Soldiers' Home, and a $1,500,000 office building to house the Department of Public Works, are included in the public works projects recommended in the budget.

Leading highway projects for which a $10,000,000 bond issue is asked include continuation of the Worcester-Boston turnpike to Newton, with a southwest connection from Northboro to Shrewsbury and from Millbury to Auburn and repairing of the Greenfield to Erving highway.

An increase of 1 cent in the gasoline tax was proposed. Also the abolishment of the law which assesses cities and towns to reimburse the Commonwealth for moneys expended for construction and maintenance of certain highways

Dictatorship vs. Democracy Europe's Big Political Problem

EUROPE'S DICTATORS

Upper, Left to Right—Benito Mussolini (© Keystone), Italy's Fascist Chief; Joseph Stalin (Keystone), Who as Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party Holds Undisputed Sway Over the Soviet Republics, and Marshal Joseph Pilsudski (©Foto-Ajencja), Who, Despite the Parliamentary Form of Government, Contrives to Enforce His Will in Polish Politics. Lower, Left—Gen. Damaso Berenguer (Keystone), Who Is Still Governing Spain Without a Parliament, and King Alexander of Jugoslavia, Who Has Dispensed With the Constitutional Form of Government.

"Europe at the Crossroads" Series—No. 3

As the statesmen meet at Geneva to discuss a United States of Europe and to fix the date for the World Disarmament Conference, big movements and big changes are afoot. In drawing up a survey of Europe's prospects for the year 1931, Mr. Huddleston has endeavored to eliminate the more extreme views of pessimists and optimists alike and to strike a fair balance, showing that while conditions are unquestionably critical, the movement for unity and coöperation is gaining strength.

Previous articles on this subject appeared Jan. 19 and 27.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The inability of Europe to choose between the various forms of government has been one of the contributing factors of the surface divisions. Thus we have seen that Italy has been induced to take its stand not merely by necessity but by considerations of prestige. It is governed by a dictator, and dictatorship, by what appears to be the law of its being, must always search for prestige. It is contrary to the general current of opinion in our time, and it is obliged to prove that it is better than democracy.

Peoples are still moved supremely by national pride and even more important than "bread" are the "circuses" which can be provided by their rulers. The Italians may be grateful to Signor Mussolini because he has stopped strikes and caused the trains to keep on time; but they are still more grateful to Signor Mussolini because he has painted Italy in more vivid colors on the map of Europe.

Yet it cannot be denied that the problems which faced Europe after the war did not admit of any easy solution by the method of democracy. In many countries it was felt that the kings had been chiefly responsible for the miseries they had suffered. It was felt that if the kings were dethroned the peoples would enter on a new era. The victorious allies helped to foster this sentiment when in their propaganda they threw the blame for the war on the German Kaiser and the Austrian Emperor and refused to enter into negotiations with these discredited personages. They drew a distinction between the peoples and their rulers.

War Bankrupts Monarchy

The Bolshevists led the way. Generally speaking, the history of the nineteenth century in Europe was the history of the consolidation of the monarchical idea. That was the purpose of the Congress of Vienna after the downfall of Napoléon. But the monarchical idea, at least in its absolutist sense, was bankrupted by the war. Thrones fell like ninepins, scattered by the ball of democracy. The Romanoffs went, the Hohenzollerns went, the Hapsburgs went. Minor monarchs were swept like dust from the floor in the German states and in the Balkanic countries. After many changes of fortune Greece became a republic. The Bulgarian Tsar was dethroned, though he was replaced by Boris. Democracy seemed to have triumphed.

In the neutral northern countries and in neutral Spain the kings were not disturbed. In the north, indeed, the monarchs, though highly respected, are by no means a stumbling-block to democracy. As for Great Britain, where the royal family is held in the greatest esteem, parliamentarism for many generations has been developed more than in any other country. In Italy, too, constitutionalism prevailed, and even ran to excess. Rumania and Jugoslavia were of course on the side of the victors and there was no revolt.

But the nations, struggling with unprecedented difficulties, began to

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Mitchell Backs Hoover's Tests for Judgeships

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, placed himself emphatically on record against political influence in the appointment of a judge, considered unqualified, when he engaged in an open controversy with Thomas D. Schall (R.), Senator from Minnesota, over the candidacy of Ernest A. Michel, Minnesota lawyer, indorsed by Mr. Schall for a federal judgeship.

Mr. Mitchell, was outspoken and emphatic in a matter unusual in his record in the office.

"Senator Schall," the Attorney-General said, "has submitted the name of only one man for this place. . . . It has been the practice, if the initial suggestions are unsatisfactory to the Executive, for the senators to present other names. The time has arrived for that to be done in this case.

"There ought to be no difference of opinion," he continued, "about the qualifications necessary for this judicial office. The man for such a post should have good ability, plus common sense and sound judgment. It goes without saying that his character and integrity should be beyond question.

"I have been told that I might help President Hoover politically in Minnesota if I should recommend this appointment. President Hoover has raised a standard of judicial appointment in which political 'usefulness' does not enter. He has refused repeatedly to be bent by such motives.

"Our file of protests against this nomination is more impressive than in any other case before the department for years past." He charged some indorsements had been withdrawn privately, "claiming that their support was solicited."

Mr. Schall said he would not withdraw the nominee who had been indorsed, he said, "by the entire state delegation."

Milady's Coiffure Ruled 'Individual'

DETROIT, Jan. 28 (AP)—The curls and twists which adorn milady's brow this year will reflect, in varying and surprising form, her individuality.

That is the word sent out by 4000 beauty experts, now holding forth here in the annual American Beauty Trade Exposition.

"The era of sameness in hair dressing is gone," Edwin Strauss, the beauty profession's president, declares. "One's hair must reflect individuality. Never before has the coiffure played such an important part in woman's life as today."

U.S.-CANADA FIND COMMON TIE IN WHEAT

Bennett Expected to Take Up Problem With Hoover in Washington

WELFARE OF BOTH NATIONS INVOLVED

Cut in Crop Pledged by American Farmers in Northwest and Southwest by Fall

The eyes of the United States and Canada are following the wheat situation with the greatest care.

The forthcoming visit of R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, to President Hoover is expected to be in part for the purpose of discussing this question.

Definite progress is reported in the northwest and southwestern parts of the United States toward cutting the acreage to be planted to wheat in the fall of 1931. Pledges are being taken in both sections that are reported to presage success.

In connection with these developments is the report from the northwest that 65,000 wheat farmers have decided to sell their wheat through the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, the Federal Farm Board's coöperative agency.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 28—Two important voluntary movements of farmers intended to aid in putting the United States grain growers on a domestic market oasis and to ameliorate some of the present ills of the agrarian states are getting under way at opposite corners of the wheat belt.

An intensive effort has been launched at Amarillo, Tex., to get wheat growers of the Southwest to sign up in a 40 per cent acreage reduction movement, applicable to the 1931 fall planting. The start of the Amarillo movement follows the successful launching in the Pacific Northwest of the so-called "Dayton plan," under the influence of which farmers in that region are reported to be signing pledges to hold 25 per cent of the total yield of their crop planted last fall off of the market.

Officials of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, the government-sponsored marketing agency with headquarters in Chicago, regard these two voluntary movements as of great potential value. Both movements are in line with the Farm Board's educational campaign for restriction of wheat growing and mean, an official pointed out, that the producers realize they must get onto a domestic base if they ever expect to market their crops at a profit.

The "Dayton plan," according to information reaching national agricultural interests in Chicago, has been in motion several months in some sections of the Northwest. Some counties, it is reported, have been able to get 90 per cent of their farmers to agree to hold their wheat off the market. This includes Whitman County, Washington, one of the banner wheat raising counties of the nation.

The Amarillo plan of wheat acreage restriction was unanimously indorsed at a mass meeting in that Texas city, Jan. 20, attended by wheat farmers, grain men and bankers of the Pan-Handle district. Immediately thereafter the distribution of blanks began in an attempt to sign up growers of the district to adopt the program as a means to aid the agricultural economic situation.

Lester Stone of this city, proposed the 40 per cent plan. In Oldham County, in which most of his acreage is located, pledges have been brought in for 99 per cent of that section of 71,000 acres that w make the cut immediately, it is reported.

The plan will not be considered binding unless eventually 90 per cent of the wheat acreage in the nation is pledged and as soon as the Texas Pan-Handle is signed up the move will be taken to other winter wheat states of the Southwest. It is hoped to bring the movement up to Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado and that its impetus will carry it all the way north, into the great spring wheat region of the Dakotas and Montana.

John Manley of Enid, Okla., reported at the Amarillo meeting he would immediately put the move into effect in Oklahoma. He is an official of the Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association.

A telegram from John I. McDonald Winnipeg, president of the Canadian Coöperative Wheat Producers', Ltd., stated that his country is heartily in favor of the program, and that acreage in Canada would be cut at least 25 per cent. New Mexico also was represented, and its growers were pledged to reduce their acreage in accordance with this plan.

Bennett Visit to Hoover Thought to Have Much to Do With Wheat Situation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Jan. 28—The approaching visit to President Hoover of R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, has started an interesting guessing contest between the press of the two capitals.

Everything from good will to radio has been prominently mentioned as the cause of the trip.

Canada and the United States are largely interdependent on matters affecting their general welfare, which include production and distribution of their products. Foremost among these is wheat.

Between them they have a hangover on their hands of over 500,000,000 bushels. It is reasonable to suppose

that the matter of disposing of this surplus will come up for discussion when Mr. Bennett meets Mr. Hoover. Financial assistance from the Federal Government to the western farmers has been mooted, but as the Premier is expecting to show a $100,000,000 deficit in his national bookkeeping for the present fiscal year, a substantial loan outside the Dominion might well be in order.

Another palliative measure, the fixing of wheat prices, would also require coöperation from the United States in order to be effective. Mr. Bennett has promised to come to the rescue of agriculture and if his promises are not to some extent implemented by the time Parliament opens in late February or early March the Opposition will have plenty to say about it.

Farmers in Northwest to Sell Coöperatively

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 28—More than 65,000 farmers in Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, and Wisconsin will market all their grain through the Federal Farm Board's National Grain Corporation after Feb. 1, M. W. Thatcher, general manager of the Farmers' Union Terminal Association, announced yesterday.

"This new policy," he said, means that the Farmers' National Grain Corporation will get the bulk of all grain marketed coöperatively in the Northwest. With the pledges of the terminal association it should mean that well in excess of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat from the spring wheat area will be handled by the farm board's agency, if we have a normal crop in 1931."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and somewhat colder tonight: Thursday partly cloudy with rising temperature in the afternoon and night; moderate north and northwest winds, becoming gentle and variable Thursday; minimum temperature tonight near 30.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair and somewhat colder in the extreme south portion tonight; Thursday cloudy and warmer; probably light snow in north portion.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness with rising temperature tonight, followed by light snow, and warmer Thursday.

Massachusetts: Fair and colder in east portion tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer; possibly light snow in extreme west portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and colder tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest and north winds; diminishing and becoming southerly and increasing Thursday night; fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Jan.28	Max. Jan.27		8 a.m. Jan.28	Max. Jan.27
Albany	24	46	Memphis	44	62
Atlantic City	40	54	Miami	64	74
Boston	39	55	Montreal	2	36
Buffalo	14	34	Nantucket	36	42
Calgary	38	..	New Orleans	58	68
Charleston	50	70	New York	40	54
Chicago	32	46	Philadelphia	45	56
Denver	30	52	Pittsburgh	30	54
Des Moines	36	46	Portland, Me.	34	46
Eastport	16	42	Portland, Ore.	46	64
Galveston	60	60	San Francisco	50	64
Hatteras	50	64	St. Louis	34	52
Helena	46	52	St. Paul	33	52
Jacksonville	54	72	Seattle	54	56
Kansas City	38	54	Tampa	56	74
Los Angeles	64	80	Washington	46	64

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 6:17 p. m., Thursday 6:35 a. m.
Height of tides 7.3 feet, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:22 p. m.

PAN-AMERICAN DAY ANNOUNCED

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 28 (By U. P.)—Señor Don Romero Bosque, President, yesterday designated April 14 as Pan-American Day and gave orders that the Salvadorean flag should be flown on that date hereafter.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Women call it the "husband-trainer"!

PARK this self-drying Spatter Mop in a corner of the bathroom. Just before friend husband splashes into his morning bath, suggest how easy it is to dry up stray rivulets with a few well-directed wrist movements. The Fuller Brush Man will be glad to show you the Spatter Mop on his next regular call.

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who call at your home.

TRADE DISPUTES BILL IN BRITAIN LOSING SUPPORT

Liberals Serve Notice of Censure of Unemployment Policy

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Jan. 28 — Sir John Simon's speech in the House of Commons yesterday has made it certain that, whether or not the trades disputes bill gets a second reading, this measure will be changed considerably in its subsequent stages. The changes will prevent at least the more serious results to which, if passed in its present form, it would have exposed the people of Great Britain.

These results, as Sir John succeeded in showing forcibly, would have been that the legal obstacles to a repetition of the general strike of 1926 would have been removed. He declared intimidation of women and children in trade disputes would have been facilitated; that the political freedom of dissentient minorities in trade unions would have been curtailed, and that conditions would have been set up involving servants of the Government and local authorities in industrial quarrels.

Sir John described himself as all for the bill's immediate "humane slaughter" on its second reading. He added, "There is no misunderstanding between us, because the Government do quite understand that their bill is never going to pass. A certain number of unhappy Liberals will be told off to go upstairs (into committee) for a few months to discuss this, that and the other, knocking out clause after clause, and honor will be satisfied; the Government will have fulfilled their promise to the Trade Union Congress."

Sir John's prognostication was not disputed by David Lloyd George, who sat next to him. In view of the prominence of the position which Sir John occupies in the group of 58 Liberals who hold the balance in the House of Commons his statement is regarded as having sealed the fate of this hotly disputed measure. It is a measure which the Government has been compelled to introduce in fulfillment of somewhat rash election promises made to the trade unions. The latter have never forgiven the legislative blow struck at them after the general strike.

None of the bill's defenders have attempted seriously to confute the assertion made by its opponents that, had the measure as proposed been in operation in 1926, the general strike that year would not have been illegal. The Liberals as a party have found themselves in difficulty regarding this measure. They do not want to defeat the Government. To do so just now would bring in the Conservatives, to whom they object even more strongly than to Labor.

The problem for them has thus been how to prevent the trades disputes bill from doing harm without upsetting the Government they want to keep in office. A similar dilemma faces this party over the censure vote upon the Government's unemployment policy, of which the Conservatives have given notice. The Liberals also disapprove of this policy but to vote for the Conservatives' motion would be to cause the fall of Mr. MacDonald's Government. A way out, therefore, is being sought. They have given notice of a motion on their own account which, while criticising Labor's unemployment policy, has been so worded that it is thought the Conservatives will be unable to vote for it. It advocates, for example, taxation of land values and large state borrowing for relief works which Stanley Baldwin's followers strongly disapprove.

The success of this move is so uncertain, however, that the question is discussed whether the Government may not find itself in a position of having to accept the Liberals' motion. In such case it would throw itself into Mr. Lloyd George's hands, or else the Government would court defeat with a view to going to the electorate with a full-blown Socialist program.

BAN ON RUSSIAN PULPWOOD URGED IN MAINE PLEA

(Continued from Page 1)

movement by the Canadian provinces to limit the cutting and exporting of timber from Canada.

"By the use of Russian wood and the threat of Russian competition," the letter says, "such paper companies, no doubt, hope to influence the Canadian provinces from taking such steps and, at the same time, to keep down Canadian prices, which in turn tends to depress stumpage prices in the northeastern section of the United States. From the standpoint of public policy, however, it can hardly be deemed advisable for this country to encourage such an economic alliance with Soviet Russia for the avowed purpose of injuring our friendly neighbors to the North."

Everything suggests, the letter claims, that the forced and convict labor in various forms, which has been reported from many sources of apparent authenticity, is to be applied by the Soviet Union on an increasing scale.

"Section 307 of the tariff of 1930," the timber owners point out, "prohibits the importation into the United States of all goods produced or manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labor and authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of said section.

"Inasmuch as convict-made pulpwood originating in Russia is still having access, and in increasing amounts, to the markets of the United States, notwithstanding the statutes prohibiting its entry, we cannot urge too strongly the prompt publication of a finding by the commissioner of customs, under the regulations recently issued prohibiting such entry," the document concludes.

Among the signatories of the letter are Clarence C. Stetson of Bangor, Me., once a special assistant to President Hoover when he was Secretary of Commerce.

HIGH TARIFFS SAID TO ROCK ECONOMIC BOAT

(Continued from Page 1)

and thus minimising their power to keep the turbulent Balkans peaceful.

Internally, Professor Feilchenfeld said, reparations, and specifically the war guilt charge, was unfortunate chiefly because it put a tool in the hands of the radical element, notably the Hitlerites. Also, he pointed out, from Germany's point of view reparations based on war guilt are absolutely incompatible with any scheme of European federation.

South American Issues

"Possible Changes in the Treaty of Versailles" was the subject of an open discussion at the luncheon session. The sessions are being so well attended that an overflow luncheon had to be arranged at the Commander Hotel. The Cambridge League of Women [illegible], joint hostesses of the m[illegible] with Radcliffe College, were in charge of the overflow gatherin[illegible].

Mr. Dennis s[illegible] the "Economic Backgrou[illegible] Revolutionary Movements in S[illegible]merica." After summarizing th[illegible] and economic elements that [illegible]tered into the seven revoluti[illegible]he last year, he concluded th[illegible] problem is to make South [illegible] a better place for South [illegible]ns to live in; to raise their [illegible]d of living, and to produce pe[illegible]d not exports. Such sound, co[illegible]e development will in the lon[illegible]hean bigger markets in South [illegible]a for foreign goods than co[illegible] obtained by short-sighted [illegible]tion."

At th[illegible]ng session yesterday, Henry Godd[illegible] Leach, editor of the Forum Magazine, addressed the school on "The United States Tariff Wall." He expressed his belief that the more tariffs could be taken out of politics and placed on a basis of practical economic theory, the better for world business.

He favored increasing the powers of the tariff commission, and giving it a dignity corresponding to that of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Tariffs, he said, should be recognized as a question of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The recent tariff law, he asserted, was most inopportune from an international point of view. Furthermore, it has artificially delayed the drop in retail prices in proportion to the fall in commodities, he said, and thus has postponed the breakup of the general "consumers' strike."

Prospects for 1931 Cheer Building Trade

THE building trade is cheerful over the 1931 outlook. At a meeting of the Associated Contractors of America at San Francisco it was revealed that in addition to a normal construction program there is $500,000,000 worth of new work under way or provided for.

Last year's operations by approximately 2000 contractors resulted in business totaling $3,000,000,000, it was shown.

Taking figures so far available for 1931, members of the organization predicted a speedy return of national prosperity.

Liquor Ship Held to Be Within Limit

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—When the Canadian rumrunner Josephine K. was overhauled and captured by the Coast Guard Cutter 145 last Saturday night outside of lower New York Bay, she was just 11.7 miles from shore. This testimony was given before the board of inquiry at Coast Guard Base 2, Stapleton, Staten Island, yesterday.

After establishing the fact that the chase, in which the skipper of the rumrunner was fatally wounded, ended within the 12-mile limit, the board went into the charges by some of the prisoners that Carl Schmidt, chief boatswain's mate in command of the cutter, was intoxicated. He denied the charge and was corroborated by members of his crew and the commander of another patrol boat.

The question of whether the Coast Guard vessel could have overtaken the Josephine K. was raised by Gerald Campbell, British Consul-General, who was present at the hearing as an observer. Mr. Schmidt testified that the rumrunner was stepping away from the Coast Guard vessel at the time he fired.

The registry record showed that the Josephine K. had been chartered to Capt. William P. Cluett, who commanded her, but that the original entry of the owner's name had been scratched out and a name which could not be deciphered had been scrawled in.

B. U. ESTABLISHES PURCHASING COURSE

An entirely new course in "Purchasing and Stores Control" is offered at the Boston University college of business administration evening school, according to an announcement by Prof. Leo Drew O'Neil, director of the evening division. This course is designed to give business men opportunity to study and discuss purchasing policies in detail.

Robert C. Kelley, general purchasing agent of the Converse Rubber Company, will be the instructor. The first class starts Jan. 30. The course will cover such points as: purchasing organization, procedure, specifications, relations with suppliers, prices and legal problems.

SHIP OFFICIAL PROMOTED

William K. Irving, superintendent of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., has been promoted to the office of vice-president of the company, according to an announcement made today by Capt. Eugene E. O'Donnell, president of the lines. Mr. Irving will have charge of operations and will assume his new duties on Feb. 1.

BOSTON SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION FOUND WANTING

Finance Board Committee in Report Recommends Several Changes

Abolishment of the schoolhouse and superintendents boards and other radical changes were recommended in the first section of the report released yesterday afternoon by the committee appointed by the Finance Commission to study the administration of the Boston public schools.

In submitting its criticisms and suggestions, which had been unanimously agreed to, the committee, William D. Parkinson, educator, of Fitchburg; Renton Whidden, real estate man and former builder, of Brookline, and Matthew Sullivan, of Canton, architect, whose specialty is schoolhouses, stated that they had been governed by the desire to make them constructive. They expressed the hope that their report would strengthen confidence in the public schools.

The report says, "The inquirer is impressed at the outset by two curious and outstanding features. They are the ingenious and elusive way in which responsibility is nullified and the loose way in which public funds are committed to the school committee."

A modification of the law constituting the school system, to define responsibility in such a way that it will be felt by those who exercise authority, is advocated by the committee, which declares, "We are convinced that the lack of responsibility has been the occasion of much of the delay and waste."

Amendment of the statutes to provide that the superintendent of construction shall be appointed by and be directly accountable to the same board that pays his salary and from which he derives the funds which he now expends, was recommended.

The committee recommends the amendment of the statutes to provide that the secretary of the school committee shall be secretary to that body only; that the purchase of furniture and educational equipment shall be transferred from the superintendent of construction to the business manager, that provision establishing the board of superintendents be repealed and that the board of apportionment be limited to its original function of apportioning the income trust funds.

Regarding the board of superintendents, the committee says that in studying the course of events since 1916 and the growing assumption of authority by this board, "and its 'other self,' the board of apportionment," it is convinced that this form of organization has not made for either freedom or progress.

CRIME PREVENTION BUREAU DESCRIBED

The organization and functions of the Juvenile Crime Prevention Bureau of New York City, established during the administration of Grover Whalen, were described by its organizer, Miss Virginia Murray, yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Massachusetts Civic League, Boston. Eugene L. Hultman, Police Commissioner of Boston, and chiefs from near-by cities were present.

Miss Murray, who is executive secretary of the New York Traveler's Aid Society, said that a committee of experienced social workers studied the situation and recommended an increase of women police officers. The bureau is made up of these women, 182 men officers and 25 patrolwomen. The latter, carefully selected, were required to have had either two years' college training or five years' experience with some accredited social agency. In an effort to secure high-type women, their salary was set at $3000 a year.

School Board Urged to Build

Mayor James M. Curley called upon the Boston School Committee, in a letter sent yesterday to Joseph E. Hurley, chairman, to spend the $1,119,000 available for either intermediate schools or a high school. He said that this would make work and would cut down the enormous expenditures of the Public Welfare Department.

Mayor Curley said that if the present cost of the Public Welfare Department was maintained, the expenditures for the year will be 100 per cent greater than in any other year.

"There is only one substitute for the dole," he wrote, "and that is work, and this fact has been recognized by every municipal department with the exception of the School Department which, to the present time, while it has been most helpful, has failed to take advantage of the opportunity to put in circulation the money available, either for intermediate schools or a high school representing $1,119,000."

A decision should not be difficult to reach, Mayor Curley stated. The Finance Commission, he went on, contends that there are 13,000 prospective intermediate school pupils and 5000 prospective girls' high school pupils. He added that it is the "first duty of the government" to "provide for the needs of the majority."

THE DURANT, INC., ELECTS

Following a banquet last night, the Durant, Inc., of Boston, held its annual election, Lillian F. Thain was chosen secretary, Mrs. Bessie D. Ducey treasurer and Gertrude A. Wood assistant treasurer. Six members were elected to the board of governors. This board will elect the president and vice-presidents at the February meeting.

STEAMSHIP MANAGER NAMED

J. H. Lofland, marine superintendent of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, has been appointed general manager of the New England Steamship Company. This appointment takes effect on Feb. 1. Mr. Lofland will also continue with the railroad company, the directors of the steamship line announced.

CALLAHAN TELLS OF NATION'S GAINS UNDER DRY LAW

Evidence of Benefits Swung Wickersham Members, He Declares

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Likening prohibition to democracy, in that both are experiments traveling the same road, Col. Patrick H. Callahan, of Louisville, Ky., national secretary of the Association of Catholics Favoring Prohibition, addressed several hundred citizens here at the City Club.

Expressing satisfaction with the Wickersham report he declared that because dry organizations had been able to lay such convincing arguments before the investigating committee, 10 of the 11 members changed their views.

"Only one, Judge Kenyon, was an acknowledged dry when the commission was appointed," he said.

One of the most important aspects of the report, Colonel Callahan explained, is that the commission made no statement that prohibition is unenforceable, and did not advocate repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"During the 11 years that prohibition has been in effect," Colonel Callahan pointed out, "Louisville has had a greater growth in population than during the preceding 40 years. Our sky line," he added, "has sprung upward, our commerce has increased, and bank deposits have grown at a greater rate."

Referring to his appearance before the commission last spring the colonel stated that he had been able to show that during prohibition more lives had been saved than were lost in the World War.

Prohibition, he estimated, has released $2,500,000,000 annually into channels of trade which would otherwise have been spent for liquor. With that purchasing power things were made and bought that had never been dreamed of. That purchasing power "brought us an era of prosperity beyond anything we had ever experienced," he declared.

Concerning a statement in the newspapers by Samuel W. Fordyce, a St. Louis attorney, that he, Mr. Fordyce, was openly disregarding the prohibition laws, Colonel Callahan declared Mr. Fordyce was doing more harm than all the Communists of Russia would do if they were brought to the United States.

IRON AGE PRICES

The Iron Age composite prices for finished steel and pig iron are unchanged at 2.142 cents a pound for the former and $15.90 a gross ton for the latter. Heavy melting scrap, weaker at both Pittsburgh and Chicago, declined from $11.33 to $11.21 a gross ton, dipping under the low figure for 1930—$11.25—reached in December.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Canadian Club of Boston: Open meeting; Discussion on "Troubles of British, Jews, and Arabs, in Palestine," by Sir Herbert Brown Ames (British), former treasurer of League of Nations; Rabbi Harry Levi (Jewish), Ameen Rihani (native races), Syrian author and lecturer; Twentieth Century, 3 Joy Street.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: "Russian Night" program; speakers—Prof. Pitirin Sorokin, Harvard University, on "The Present Day Economic Situation and Policy of the Soviet Government"; Prof. Michael Karpovitch, Harvard University, on "Why We Russians Oppose Bolshevism"; Mme. I. C. Toumanoff on "Some Russian Adventures"; 46 Beacon Street, 8.

New England Chapter, American Guild of Organists: Organ recital by Chandler Goldthwaite; First Church in Boston, corner Berkeley and Marlborough Streets, 8. Public invited.

Boston Group, Financial Advertisers Association: Meeting; address, "Let's Look at Financial Advertising from the Reader's Viewpoint," by A. W. Diller of Blackman Company; Chamber of Commerce Building, 6:15.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Informal dance, auditorium, 8.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Illustrated lecture by H. Bradford Washburn on his "Attempt on Mt. Fairweather, Alaska, in 1930"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston: Luncheon and illustrated lecture, "In the Alps With Ropes and Skis," by Miss Miriam O'Brien, 46 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Boston Society of Civil Engineers and Boston Section American Welding Society: Joint meeting; subject, "The Planning, Specifying, Supervising and Welding of the New Fourteen-Story Edison Building"; speakers: J. T. Whitney, president, Whitney Engineering Company; J. L. Faden, industrial heating engineer, Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston; A. G. Leake, president, Leake & Nelson Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; slides and motion pictures; supper, 6; meeting, 7; Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple.

Christian Endeavor: Golden jubilee banquet; the Rev. Daniel Poling, president, International Society, chief speaker; Chamber of Commerce Building.

Massachusetts League of Women Voters: School of politics on foreign affairs; address, "European Employment and the English Dole," by Ellen Wilkinson, M. P.; Agassiz House, Radcliffe College, 8.

University Extension, State Department of Education: First in lecture series on "Landscape Gardening Design"; Horticultural Hall, 7:30.

Harvard Club of Boston: Illustrated lecture, "Africa Speaks," 8:30.

Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers: Dinner meeting, Hotel Somerset, 6:30.

Bowdoin Alumni Association of Boston: Dinner; speakers: President John A. Cousens, Tufts; President Kenneth C. M. Sills, Bowdoin; University Club, 6:30.

Workingmen's Club of Suffolk County: Open meeting, English High School Center, Montgomery Street, 8.

Music

Boston Opera House—"La Bohème," 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"A Wonderful Night," 8:15.
Repertory—"The Lady of the Lake" and "Lost Gods" (films), 1 to 11.
Majestic—"Nina Rosa," 8:30.
The Barn, Joy Street, "The Duenna," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Women's City Club of Boston: Luncheon; address, "The Modern Newspaper," by Willis J. Abbot, contributing editor, The Christian Science Monitor; 46 Beacon Street, 12:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Print Galleries, Miss Schacht, 11.

Church Home Society: Annual meeting; address, "Our Children and Our Laws," by Herbert C. Parsons; Diocesan House, 1 Joy Street, 3.

Lowell Institute: Sixth in lecture on "Soviet Russia After Thirteen Years," by Dr. Bruce C. Hopper; "The Economic Side (C) Industrialization of an Agricultural Country; Difficulties of Training Personnel"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts: Mid-winter conference; gardening demonstrations, 10:30 to 1; illustrated lecture, "African Flora and Fauna," by Mrs. Alice Howland Macomber, 2:30; Horticultural Hall, corner Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues.

Parents' League: Meeting; Dr. Samuel T. Orton, New York, speaker, on "Certain Obstacles to Learning, as a Source of Emotional Difficulties in Children"; Chilton Club, 3.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Lecture, by Mrs. Delia Akeley, explorer and big game hunter; 46 Beacon Street, 11.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Weekdays from 9 to 4, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Boston Society of Architects, through Feb. 1; eighteenth century French designs; Durer's Life of the Virgin; prints of French ornament by Jean F. Pillement; medals from the fifteenth to the twentieth century.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth Century water colors. Old Master Drawings. Objects excavated at Ur by the joint expedition of the British Museum and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania; through Feb. 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room: First editions of Daniel Defoe's works. In the Exhibition Room: Tercentenary medals.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Special exhibition on the history of transportation at the museum during January, Transportation Month. "The Flying Cloud," famous clipper ship, in model; airplanes featured in the Tercentenary display at the East Boston Airport; ivory bullock cart from India; Eskimo dogsled; a modern steam engine and one over 100 years, etc. Shelf of books on transportation in the reading room. Transportation posters.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings and portrait drawings of Antarctica by David Paige. Through Feb. 14.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Eighteenth century English portraits, and others. Through Jan. 31. Etchings, drawings and lithographs by Albert Sterner. Through Jan. 31.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Block prints by Charles Smith. Water colors by Andre Smith. Through Jan. 31.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 132 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sam Charles. Through Feb. 3.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

See our other advertisement in this issue.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.	178 Matthewson St.
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ANTI-HOOVER MOVES IN POWER ISSUE DEFEATED

Both Branches of Congress Reject Motions Inimical to Administration

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Anti-administration moves on the power question sustained sharp setbacks in both branches of Congress yesterday.

By the overwhelming vote of 102 to 37 the House rejected a motion by Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.), Representative from New York, proposing the elimiantion from the independent offices supply bill of a budget item for the new Federal Power Commission. The attack on the commission was part of the Senate's challenge of three commissioners, whose nominations it reconsidered and over whose continuance in office the chamber and the President are embroiled.

The issue over the commission's appropriation will be renewed when the supply bill is considered in the Senate. Leaders of the group challenging the commission expressed confidence that they will be able to strike the provision from the bill in the Senate.

In the Senate a measure offered by George D. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, author of the long-considered Norris government-operation Muscle Shoals bill, that would have appended an amendment to the War Department supply bill granting $10,000,000 for the construction by the Government of transmission lines at the great power plant, was ruled out of order by Vice-President Charles Curtis.

Still another meeting of the Muscle Shoals conferees was held yesterday without result. House members are now desirous of reporting back disagreement to the respective chambers. Originally, they opposed such a suggestion by Mr. Norris.

Now he is opposed to such a move, on the ground that power interests have made "secret gains" in the Senate and that if the bill is reported back at this session without an agreement that the chamber is likely to order its conferees to recede on points on which, he insists, it should remain adamant.

It is Mr. Norris' view that at the next Congress he will stand a better chance of getting through the kind of a bill he desires. B. Carroll Reece, (R.), Representative from Tennessee, chairman of the House conferees and leading opponent of the Norris bill, will be out, having been defeated for reelection on the Muscle Shoals issue.

Mr. Reece, following the conference meeting, challenged Mr. Norris' position asserting that his measure constituted a "political experiment in Sovietism." He said that the failure to reach an agreement was due to the Senate group's refusal to consider the House compromise bill or any other proposal.

Mr. LaGuardia's amendment in the House was energetically attacked by Republican floor leaders. They characterized it as an attempt to embarrass the President and demanded its rejection.

Following the overruling of Mr. Norris' amendment, Hugo Black (D.), Senator from Alabama, who supported his proposal, offered a motion to suspend the rules to permit consideration of three amendments he has formulated. Under these he proposes to direct the Secretary of War to give states, counties and municipalities preference in the sale of power generated by the plant and also to set up certain leasing conditions for the making of fertilizer.

Group to Aid League Formed in Florida

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINTER PARK, Fla.—A Florida branch of the League of Nations Association has been formed here, under leadership of Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins College, who has been closely identified with League movements.

More than 100 men and women, prominent in peace and international relations work in Florida, were present at the organization meeting, at which Dr. Holt was elected state chairman, and Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, member of Congress, was named vice-chairman. Mrs. W. F. Blackman of Winter Park, who has been a member of the advisory board of the association for a number of years, was named secretary and treasurer of the state organization.

Ray Stannard Baker, who is engaged at present in writing a biography of Woodrow Wilson, deplored the fact that the American newspaper men who covered the early days of the League of Nations had so little knowledge of international relations that they were unable to interpret adequately to the American people the need for such an organization.

"Today," he said, "steps should certainly be taken by all newspapers and mediums controlling public opinion to acquaint the American people with the purpose of the League of Nations and its activities. If the preliminary educational work is done, the political steps will come later without difficulty."

OSLO CONVENTION BUILDS NUCLEUS OF TARIFF TRUCE

(Continued from Page 1)

it is hoped that Great Britain, which has considerable trade with Belgium, will eventually adhere to the agreement.

Affects European Union

Its bearing on European union is indicated in the Belgian note to the League of Nations, intended to facilitate the proceedings of the European commission, in which stress is laid on arrangements concerning exchange of goods, circulation of capital, communications, transport and electric power.

Signatories in the protocol declare they wish to lend their support to international action having for its object reduction of the impediments to commerce. They resolve to pursue a common policy in the economic domain. In the convention itself the desire is expressed of putting into practice fundamentals which are the basis of economic action of the League of Nations and of respecting as much as possible their reciprocal interests.

Therefore they decide not to increase tariffs without communicating with the other contracting parties and this communication of projects may be of a confidential character. If one of the contracting parties considers the proposed changes are to its prejudice it will have the faculty of making any suggestions which it thinks useful.

While such protests and arguments will not oblige the contracting party to alter its designs they will obviously tend to render increases improbable. For these northern countries admit they cannot regard tariffs from a purely national standpoint but rather from the standpoint of their cosignatories.

Solidarity Implied

If, however, the national prevails as distinct from the international view of obligations then the signatories may denounce the contract altogether or simply in respect of the country which augments its tariff. This implies a certain northern solidarity.

The convention is open for the signature of other nations if the parties consent, and it is interesting to observe from a European viewpont that the signatories in ratifying can declare that they bind themselves only in regard to their European territories. On the other hand they can subsequently declare they wish to extend the convention to overseas territories, whether colonial or mandated.

In this connection it is opportune to recall that the Belgian Government in its note on European union referred to questions which are essentially European or present a European aspect which can be specially envisaged. Among these questions are those relating to distribution of electricity, which should not be treated as limited by frontiers.

The note argues that there should also be a convention for the liberal treatment of foreigners. European states should avoid all measures which may injure each other, particularly in economic matters in which each country has a tendency to act in isolation, thinking only of its internal situation and not of its neighbors. It recommends tariff agreements similar to that subsequently adopted at Oslo.

It would seem therefore that without exaggeration one can describe these northern events centering upon Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland as indicating the desire of northern nations to begin actual formation of a limited European union capable of development and therefore they deserve some emphasis.

Guiding Craft Along the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway

BEACONS FOLLOW DREDGES IN IMPROVEMENT OF INSIDE ROUTE

At the Left is One of the Many Beacons Marking Several Hundred Miles of the Route in Florida. Palmetto Piles Driven Along Both Sides of the Channel Carry Finger Boards at the Top Indicating the Deep Water. In the Center is the Juniper Light Station in Florida. Twenty Miles to the South is Palm Beach, Shown in the Picture at the Right, the Meeting Place of Thousands of Yachts and Motorboats During the Winter Season. Lake Worth, Lying Between Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, is One of the Links in the Chain of Inside Waters.

Inland Water Route to Florida Being Marked by Finger Signs

Beacons Point in Direction of Channel Dredged Through Shallow Water—Lighthouse Tender Makes Quick Work of Driving Piles

Rapid progress is being made in improvement of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, or the "inside route," for navigation from Boston to Florida. Government dredging operations have been followed by installation of beacon lights to care for the heavy winter-season boat traffic. Substantial parts of the inside route, which covers 1800 miles, have been improved by the Government Lighthouse Bureau.

The bureau's work in northern waters has lightened up as usual during the winter, while the vessels take advantage of the opportunity to drydock and be overhauled. The activity in the southern part of the country, however, increases at this time of year, and additional beacons are being established in Florida. About 500 are now in position between Jacksonville and Miami.

Activity has been pronounced in the Florida portion of the waterway in order that several newly-dredged sections might be suitably marked for the heavy winter traffic.

These beacons are much like the automobile or road guides along country highways, pointing in direction of the channel which is often dredged through a wide expanse of shallow water not navigable to any but the lightest draft boats. They are literally "finger boards." Florida is said to be the only part of the entire United States where the Lighthouse Service uses exactly this type of beacon, which contrasts radically with the ocean buoys and markers used along the seaboards.

Native palmetto trees are used for piles, a beacon consisting of a single pile driven into the bottom near the edge of the channel. At the top of each pile is a "finger board" pointing to the side on which the deep water lies. The comparatively small cost of this type of beacon has made it possible to erect large numbers of them, a particularly valuable feature where the route runs among large numbers of small islands, confusing to any but a navigator with local knowledge.

The rapidity of this improvement has been made possible by a special lighthouse tender, built in New London, Conn., early in 1930. This is the Althea, which is now working in Florida, greatly improving the facilities for erecting beacons in this section. The crew of this vessel make soundings, cut piles along the shores, drive them into position on the edge of the channel, erect the finger boards, paint them and supervise the work of keeping them in proper condition to be "aids to navigation."

Conditions are especially favorable for small boat traffic on this inside route this winter, for the Government now controls all parts of the system, including connecting canals, south of the Delaware and Raritan Canal in New Jersey. No tolls are charged south of this point.

Since the taking over of the southern privately owned canalized sections a year ago, the United States engineers have begun an extensive program of dredging and elimination of curves, these improvements having had an immediate effect upon the usefulness of the route. Beacons mark both sides of the channels, at important turns. Of the 500 beacons between Jacksonville and Miami, more than 30 per cent have been added during the last three months.

The inside route which will eventually handle commercial and pleasure craft unable to operate on ocean waters, is now open for traffic from Boston to Beaufort, N. C., with exception of a privately owned 33-mile channel in New Jersey.

This link in the chain of Atlantic seaboard sheltered waterways, can allow only shallow barges and yachts, it is explained by Government officials. It is the portion that is delaying completion of the project and for which it is proposed to build a new canal of sufficient depth to provide a continuous waterway at least 12 feet deep, it is pointed out.

Under the Rivers and Harbors Bill, approved last July in Congress, the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, now connected or authorized from Boston to the Cape Fear River at Wilmington, N. C., is to be further extended to Winyah Bay.

From this point to Charleston, S. C., the route lies entirely within sheltered waters. Natural waterways and canals traverse the entire length of the Florida east coast to Miami and vessels proceeding to Key West have the shelter of the Florida keys.

Peru Criticized for Financial Step

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 28 (By U. P.)—The de facto governments of Peru and Brazil were criticized editorially yesterday by the newspaper La Prensa for calling in American and British missions, respectively, to readjust the finances of the two countries.

La Prensa says that such measures should have been carefully considered before action was taken, and should have been approved by the people. La Prensa considers that a moratorium will merely weaken Peru's financial position, since it will last only for a short period and will be arranged only as a step toward a new loan "at disadvantageous terms," and if world money conditions improve, the country will lament its haste.

Moratorium in Peru Extended One Month

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 28 (By U. P.)—The military junta governing Peru issued a decree on Monday extending for an additional 30 days the moratorium on the Bank of Peru and London, while banking experts of the Kemmerer Commission study the affairs of the bank.

The junta also extended for three months, until April, the reduced national budget, which included salary cuts for government employees, while the Kemmerer experts are studying the nation's economic and financial situation.

CASH FOR VETERANS APPROVED

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 28 (AP)—Both houses of the Arkansas General Assembly unanimously and with cheers adopted a resolution yesterday urging immediate cash payment of the adjusted service certificates for World War veterans.

MEYER GOT JOB OUT OF POLITICS, McFADDEN SAYS

Charges Platt Got High Paid Position to Vacate Reserve Board

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Devious political manipulations in the nomination of Eugene Meyer Jr. to the governorship of the Federal Reserve Board were charged yesterday by Louis T. McFadden (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee which is investigating Mr. Meyer's fitness for the position.

Mr. McFadden declared the nomination resulted from a well-thought-out plan. Edmund Platt, former New York State member of the board, was to be given a "soft outside job in order to leave the way open for Mr. Hoover to appoint Mr. Meyer, he said. Rules of the board do not permit two members to be from the same district.

George F. Rand, president of the Marine Midland Corporation to which Mr. Platt went after leaving the board, related the circumstances leading up to Mr. Platt's connection with that institution.

Mr. Rand said he had been interested in Mr. Platt as a result of a speech on branch and group banking. He was so impressed by Mr. Platt's able handling of the subject that he later approved the suggestion for adding him to the staff.

He gave the committee a copy of a letter from Mr. Platt in which the latter stated:

"I think my resignation will not embarrass the President. Maybe he would like to look into the New York district for his new governor of the Federal Reserve Board."

"This," Mr. Rand asserted, "is the extent of the whole affair. There was no plan. There was no conniving. Nor did I discuss the matter with anyone outside our immediate organization."

SUPER-HEATER NET

Super-Heater Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $3,079,405 after depreciation, federal taxes and minority interests, equal to $3.19 a share on 964,403 shares, compared with $3,989,764, or $4.11 a share on 970,705 shares, in 1929.

Modern Houses at Cheap Rentals to Rise on Military Academy Site

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Construction of a huge housing project, which will cost more than $2,000,000 and provide accommodations for 474 families at monthly rentals averaging $11 a room, will be started here immediately, according to announcement by Darwin R. James, chairman of the State Board of Housing.

The project, which will be the largest so far undertaken under the State Housing Law, will comprise eight buildings containing 1755 rooms. They will be erected on a site in the Bronx, covering one square block of 140,000 square feet overlooking the East River and formerly occupied by the Clason Point Military Academy. The buildings will be six stories high, with automatic push-button elevators, electric refrigeration, incinerators and other modern facilities. They will occupy only 43 per cent of the area, the remainder being used for parks and playgrounds.

Simultaneously Mr. James announced that a similar development on a smaller scale would soon be under way in East Third Street, in one of the most congested sections of the lower East Side. A modern six-story elevator apartment, with 196 rooms, at a maximum average monthly rental limited by law to $12.50 a room, will replace several old law dwellings, he said. The apartments will be equipped with every modern convenience, including tiled bathrooms, incinerators and electric iceboxes. The estimated cost is $281,000.

Both the projects will be constructed and operated by limited dividend corporations organized under the State Housing Law, which limits to 6 per cent per annum the return on capital invested. With the completion of these projects, the total construction of low cost housing for wage-earners under the State Housing Law will represent an investment of more than $9,000,000, providing accommodations for 1700 families in buildings containing more than 7000 rooms, Mr. James said.

Mr. James said the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company would advance $1,320,000 on first mortgage on the project in the Bronx, and the Central Savings Bank would advance $140,000 on first mortgage on the lower East Side project.

FARM EXPERT TO AID CHINA IN CROP BOOST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 26—Dr. C. H. Myers, professor of plant breeding at Cornell University, left here Saturday for China, where he will serve as expert in the cooperative crop improvement project.

The project is carried on under a five-year arrangement between Cornell University, the University of Nanking and an international board, and is financed chiefly by the surplus of a relief fund raised in the United States during the Chinese famine of 1922 and administered by Nanking and Yenching universities.

RADIO FIRM ALLEGES RESTRAINT OF TRADE

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 26 (AP)—Charging violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, the De Forest Radio Corporation filed a bill in the United States District Court against the Radio Corporation of America today, alleging conspiracy in restraint of trade.

The bill particularly mentions the "superhetrodyne" circuit as the basis for the charges. It alleges that many radio set manufacturers are "coerced, intimidated or compelled" by the R. C. A. to become licensors of the R. C. A. patents.

Ontario Anticipates Hydro Extension

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—The Ontario Government is striving to hasten the development of the St. Lawrence River. In the meantime an adequate provision is being made for a steady supply of electric energy for future needs, according to George S. Henry, the Premier. The recent conference between Ontario and New York State hydroelectric commissioners, held here, was for the purpose of discussing the status of the respective bodies in relation to the Federal Governments, and the problems that confront the commissions in the development of the St. Lawrence.

"The Ontario Government is now in course of negotiations for development of power on the Ottawa River in conjunction with the Province of Quebec," stated the Premier.

Government engineers had made estimates of the needs of Ontario up till 1937. By that time, it was thought, the St. Lawrence River development would be under way. Even when energy was secured from international development, Ontario would still require power from other sources. Consequently, the Government is entering into contracts for the supply of power, and in addition developing its own sources in the Province. The Chats Falls project is already well under way.

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MORAL CHANGES SAID NEEDED TO AVOID IDLENESS

Conference on Permanent Preventives of Work Lack Closes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Without certain changes in moral habits and attitudes of the American people no economic planning can end unemployment permanently, the Rev. Dr. Harry F. Ward, professor of social ethics at Union Theological Seminary, declared here yesterday at the closing session of the National Conference on Permanent Preventives of Unemployment.

Dr. Ward represented the Protestant religions in a program on which a Roman Catholic and a Jewish leader also spoke on the "moral and ethical implications" of the unemployment problem.

Too much of the national income has gone to people who have invested in the hope of making more money without regard to consequences, and too little to those who have saved it to keep the wheels of industry turning, Dr. Ward told the meeting.

"Our kind of prosperity" he declared, "manufactures unemployment progressively as it makes millionaires." Social control and mutual aid in place of competitive profit seeking, the widest possible distribution of income and power instead of its concentration, and the substitution of public approval and pride of craftsmanship for pecuniary rewards were among the changes Dr. Ward enumerated as necessary in the permanent prevention of unemployment.

When private resources are inadequate it is clearly the duty of public authorities to provide food, clothing, shelter and other necessities, the meeting was told by the Rev. John A. Ryan, director of the department of social action of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. He declared that it is better to give abundant and even wasteful relief than to permit men to starve in the interest "of a shallow theory about the impropriety of public relief."

Rabbi Edward L. Israel, of Baltimore, warned of the danger of forgetting too easily, with recurring prosperity doing nothing to prevent future collapses. Business must not forget its stabilization projects, he said, the Government must plan public works wisely, and workers must go forward with their unemployment insurance programs.

Business reserves to insure workers against unemployment had been vigorously urged by Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York, at a previous session. "Corporations," he pointed out, "long ago learned how to accumulate reserves in profitable industries in order to pay dividends to stockholders during slack periods. Why can we not have similar reserve to take care of the wages of men who must be temporarily laid off?"

Long-range plannings of public construction as an aid in stabilizing labor was urged by Edward E. Hunt, secretary of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment. Public construction alone, he pointed out, cannot take up the whole slack, however. Long-view planning and budgeting are "the essence of control of public works in periods of depressions," he explained.

Darwin J. Meserole, president of the National Unemployment League, suggested reduction of the hours of labor, increased wages, and an extensive expansion of federal, state, and municipal public works. A constitutional amendment providing credit reserves for states and cities in time of unemployment was favored by Otto T. Mallery of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

Public unemployment insurance was debated before the conference by Prof. John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin, who favored it, and John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, who opposed it.

DICTATORSHIP VS. DEMOCRACY, EUROPE'S ISSUE

(Continued from Page 1)

blame parliamentarism for those difficulties. It must be remembered too that democracy, always imperfectly exercised, cannot be suddenly imposed on countries which are uneducated in democratic ways. It was not surprising, therefore, in these circumstances, that a hybrid monster—dictatorship—came into existence.

In Russia there is nominally the dictatorship of a class, but in reality the dictatorship of a few persons who, through committees, impose their will on the masses. Russia has not been westernized by the substitution of a Soviet for the Tsar. Its outlook on life and on the great desideratum of human liberty remains in direct opposition to that of western Europe. Its alien character is not a quality that can be lightly dismissed as having no influence on the ordinary economic interchanges of nations. On the contrary experience has proved that it is almost impossible to conduct business relations with Russia. Here then is another European disunion.

Even the dictatorship in Italy renders European relations difficult. Particularly is this seen in Franco-Italian diplomacy. If the Franco-Italian problems are in themselves complicated enough, they are still more complicated by the difference in the outlook of the rulers of the two nations.

Sometimes one is tempted to suppose that there can be no normal intercourse between nations which differ fundamentally on this question of human liberty. In France human liberty is especially cherished, and, as André Siegfried has pointed out in his latest work on French politics, any French Government, even though it be of the Left, is at once suspected of being too authoritative. There is a perpetual conflict between the individual and the state.

In Italy, on the contrary, Signor Mussolini has introduced or revived the ideal of the state. It may be that he could almost say like Louis XIV: "L'état, c'est moi." But however much or little he identifies himself with the state, it is clear that to that state the individual and his liberties are subordinated. Such subordination is always necessary in some degree, and sometimes it is supremely necessary in the interest of efficiency. However this may be—and it is unnecessary to discuss in this place the events which seemed to call in Italy for a greater exercise of authority—it is certain that France and Italy stand at opposite polls.

In Poland, Marshal Pilsudski has, perhaps rightly in the circumstances, felt it incumbent upon him, while preserving the forms of parliamentary government, to employ the strong hand. In Jugoslavia King Alexander, in the effort to unite the various peoples of which his country is composed, has been obliged to act as his own dictator. Elsewhere in Europe the method of dictatorship, in greater or lesser degree, has been practiced in the hope of giving a unity of will and of direction that seem to be lacking under a democratic régime.

Democracy Scores Success

Yet the democratic régime works at least equally well in many other countries, and if those countries experience difficulties, they do not arise from the régime but from the disequilibrium of the post-war world. In France, despite the disadvantages of the group system, the democratic régime has kept the country on a steady keel. In England it is certainly not the parliamentary régime which is responsible for the economic troubles. Germany, though there is vague talk of a partial dictatorship (a totally inaccurate description) political liberties have saved the country from utter chaos. The smaller nations have no reason to complain of democratic management. Czechoslovakia, for instance, though not without its special problems, offers a model of good government. Greece, under wise leadership in recent years, has attained a remarkable influence in the Balkans, and its energies are unreservedly thrown on the side of peaceful relations with all its neighbors.

It is in Spain that the most critical conflict between the opposing conceptions of dictatorship and democracy is taking place. There beyond all doubt dictatorship has failed. The contrast between modern Spain and the Spain of the Middle Ages, which simultaneously exist (for chronology may sometimes be misleading) is amazing. There is high intelligence and there is complete ignorance; there is primitiveness and Twentieth Century civilization.

Crisis in Spain

But on the whole Spain has outgrown the medieval monarchy, and the suppression of liberties under Gen. Primo de Rivera and afterward under General Berenguer could only result in an explosion. The attempted revolution was abortive, but it indicates the veritable existence of an issue that can only be resolved in one way—namely, by the modernization of the Spanish Constitution. Either King Alphonso will resist that modernization, and in that case he is likely to be swept away: or he will accord constitutional liberties to his people, and will remain as a constitutional king.

So that, although appearances sometimes seem to contradict this assertion, Europe is marching since the war toward a greater democracy. But for present purposes the point to be made is not so much that the peoples are more and more taking in hand their own destinies, but that the struggle between the two conceptions of government from above and government from below is still being waged. It is being waged not only as between different countries, but to some extent inside nearly all the countries of Europe. The fortunes of battle, in accordance with circumstances, appear to sway to this side and to that. But it will be seen that the problem of government in Europe, coming at this moment, adding to the diplomatic and economic problems, vastly complicates the general problem of Europe's future. It is not on one plane, but on many planes, that the future of Europe is now being decided.

ITALY'S ENVOY VISITS MACHADO

HAVANA, Jan. 28 (By U. P.)—Dr. Boscarelli, newly appointed Italian Minister to Cuba, presented his credentials to President Machado yesterday. A company of Cuban infantry escorted to the presidential palace the carriage which took the Minister on his formal call.

FEDERAL FUND DENIED BACKING OF RED CROSS

(Continued from Page 1)

bility of completing said task without public appropriations.'

"'That it is the sense of the central committee that the Red Cross cannot accept the administration of funds for general relief purposes as provided for under the terms of the bill which has passed the Senate and is now pending in the House of Representatives."

Mr. Payne began his testimony before the committee by reading a statement outlining the organization of the Red Cross and the manner in which it has handled emergency situations in the past.

"Red Cross relief is based on need, not on loss," he said. "Many families affected by the drought do not require Red Cross assistance because they have resources, credit, or incomes that enables them to recover without that help. It is administering relief on a case-by-case consideration of the situation of each family."

Having spent $2,860,994 for relief up to the early part of January it became apparent that more would be necessary, he stated. On January 13 the President issued an appeal for $10,000,000. "The amount which the Red Cross set aside from its treasury, of which there now remains $2,741,575, plus the $10,000,000 fund, will meet the needs," he declared.

Asked what effect the appropriation bill had on the drive for the $10,000,000 fund, Mr. Payne replied, "It is paralyzing the Red Cross."

"The President's appeal was made Jan. 13," he related. "Ordinarily we would receive as much as $1,000,000 a day and the campaign would be over in 10 or 15 days. Senator Robinson introduced his $25,000,000 bill on Jan. 14. That day we took in only $5900. On Jan. 15 the total, including previous contributions, had gone up to only $213,000."

Mr. Payne went on to trace the slow progress of the drive which, he said, is unprecedented in national appeals for emergency funds. The fund has now, on the sixteenth day of the drive, reached only $3,850,500, he said.

DROUGHT CRISIS REVEALS TRADE BUILT ON CREDIT

(Continued from Page 1)

his salary for the coming year, eating it up, getting another advance, spending that, and at the close of the year having little or nothing, or being in debt. This unhappy conclusion may be the lot of some Northerners as it is, but imagine a whole community, an entire industry, run on such a basis. That's agriculture in Arkansas.

Tens of thousands of tenant farmers, white and Negro, live on the credit plan. It is part of the cotton system. They have nothing to start the year with, they borrow on the coming crop before they have started to work on it and they pay their debts off with their share of what they make. If they don't make anything, as last year, they are worse off than when they started. Meantime, as is common with credit purchases, they have paid more for their groceries and clothes than the straight cash price. Credit is—or has been, as some bankers feel—too easy.

Under this system, the cotton planter will take care of his labor. He has to have it. Without labor, he has no business. In some way or other the planter who can struggle through is expected to carry with him his tenants, generally Negro.

But the tenant on the small farm with assurance of credit, the renter who has no big man to stand back of him, or the owner of the small farm who has exhausted his credit, now has a problem ahead of him he has never had before in Arkansas. These men are mostly white.

"What is going to be the outcome for farmers of this class?" one of the business leaders of Arkansas was asked.

"I wish they could move out of the State," he replied. "It would be better for them, that is, if there were some good place for them to go, and better for those who stayed."

This is why such a multitude are turning to the Red Cross for food. The bulk of them are farmers who were born and brought up on credit. Now that credit threatens to fail many of them through the entire year, some Arkansas leaders are inquiring how these are going to be fed if the Red Cross should stop feeding in March.

The answer of the Arkansas Bankers' Association to its question of where is the money coming from to finance the crop, is the organization of agricultural credit corporations. This is a good source of credit and looks like the best way out, but bankers have been too absorbed in their banks to take this route generally, and spring planting time is almost here.

The problem of feed for live stock is daily growing more urgent and is far from settled. Reports come in of mules and cattle being lost for lack of feed. While many of these are exaggerated, there is no question that many work animals are not strong enough to do their day's stint in the field.

Emergency feed is being supplied by the Red Cross, which is looking to the Government's $45,000,000 to meet the need. Feed from this source has not yet become generally available and complaints are heard daily that when it does become available it will be insufficient.

It seems like war time in Arkansas. Towns are being scoured for old clothes. Unfortunately in many communities the supply has given out. Women are organizing hot soup kitchens in the schools, many have also organized to do sewing. Under auspices of the Red Cross a relief organization reminiscent of the Liberty Loan campaigns is working everywhere.

Soup is bringing back some youngsters to school, but there are still probably 25,000 of them out, whereas 5000 to 7000 would be normal, W. F. Hall, state elementary school supervisor, says. Secondhand books have been used up in many localities and the lack of books for the new term is now keeping some out. Compulsory attendance laws have gone overboard. Yet Arkansas is holding its head up.

Miss Connie J. Bonslagel, state rural home demonstration agent, summed it up when she said, "Our people have maintained their morale wonderfully well in the face of the worst suffering I have ever seen here."

Chop Suey Helps Tame Three Continents by Air

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 27 (AP)—Zensaku Azuma, Japanese aviator and café proprietor, was back dispensing chop suey today after conquering three continents by air.

Mr. Azuma told a welcoming crowd of his lone flight across America, Europe and Asia, of his victorious landing in Tokyo Aug. 31, 1930, and of many dinners, some attended by royalty, given in his honor.

In a little, open cockpit plane bought with profits of his café, he flew to New York. He then shipped his plane to England, and cruised on to Tokyo. He was an enlisted man in the army aviation corps during the World War.

"If the chop suey business holds up," Mr. Azuma said, "I may try a transpacific flight."

TEXAS & PACIFIC EARNINGS

Texas & Pacific Railway 1930 net is equal, after allowing for dividend requirements on the 5 per cent preferred, to $6.36 a share on 387,551 common shares, compared with $12.76 in 1929.

TAMMANY GROUP IN HOUSE SEEKS GREATER POWER

(Continued from Page 1)

perplexing. They might be willing to give their northern associates increased committee recognition, but Southerners who lay claim to the important chairmanships might balk unless their seniority rights are recognized.

Republican House leaders are fully informed of the situation that has arisen in the Democratic ranks and are watching developments with deep interest. They too have an incipient bolt on their hands in the demands of northwestern progressive members for important liberalizations of the present restrictive rules of the chamber.

For this reason, and because at present, through several Democratic vacancies, the Republicans have a narrow but safe majority in the next House, Republican leaders are understood not to be averse to a special session. They could capture control and retain their committee places.

The Democrats, on the other hand, are against a special session. It is also understood that the Smith-Raskob-Shouse control of the National Democratic Committee machinery is opposed to a special session. These national leaders take the view that the Democrats should not attempt to assume control in either House at the next Congress and that if a special session results, the responsibility should be that of the Republicans.

They are reported to be advising that the Democrats prepare a legislative program of their own to press when the regular session convenes.

Said to Depend on Relief

Whether these plans go through is dependent, it is said, on the outcome of the issue between the Democratic leaders in Congress and the President over a federal grant for food relief. The former are backing a $25,000,000 government appropriation to the Red Cross for this purpose. They have announced their determination of forcing a special session unless they obtain this legislation.

If they adhere to such a policy, and the Administration succeeds in defeating their proposal, a special session may result. Otherwise the chances are against it, as the only group actively favoring a special session in any event are the insurgents, and they have not the numbers to successfully filibuster at this time.

Mr. Raskob has engaged a national funds collecting agency to make a survey of the party membership to determine the feasibility of a drive to pay off the party debt owing him. This movement is the outgrowth of widespread dissatisfaction in Democratic ranks over the party's financial affairs.

This sentiment was recently voiced by Frank R. Kent, political writer of the Baltimore Sun, a leading Democratic paper, who asserted that Mr. Raskob held a "mortgage" on the Democratic Party. Mr. Raskob denied this and asserted that plans were under way to raise the $200,000 directly owing him and some $500,000 to a group of New York backers, of which he is one.

A movement is also under way, it is learned, among dry southern Democratic leaders, who since the ascendancy in 1928 of the wet New York party leadership have been relegated to the background, to organize and bring out a dry presidential candidate.

Art

Annette Tisch

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Water colors by Annette Tisch are being shown until Feb. 9 at the Morton galleries. Her "Provincetown" exemplifies the selection of significant forms in a view from nature, the sort of selection that retains and intensifies the character of a scene, but which leaves out all that is confusing and irrelevant. Such selection implies organization of the scene both in horizontal planes and in depth. The forms of the houses, trees and clouds are contemplated in terms of color; and color, by the way, that is emotional and mental in content, as may be noted in the delicacy of the tonal transitions. This color, moreover, is personal in its quality, while conveying a poetic impression that means much to the gallery visitor. How to paint a scene that means much to her and will also mean a good deal to the casual observer is a problem of art that Annette Tisch has solved. In several of the other subjects may be discerned a command of the caligraphic stroke, which again is useful, giving imaginative contour to form, rather than a literal outline. In "Two Pelicans" may be noticed a nice feeling for spatial balance. Also at the Morton galleries are paintings by Alexander R. Stavenitz and water-color drawings by Tarrasco.

American-Anderson Galleries

Paintings by Van Dyck, Lely, Rubens, Murillo, Frans Hals, Vinkeboons, Canaletto, Schreyer, Lancret, Hoppner, Ziem, Cazin, Diaz and others will go on exhibition on Jan. 31 at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, Inc., prior to dispersal on the evenings of Feb. 4 and 5. Included are a number of sixteenth-century primitives from private collections, including that of the James Gordon Bennett estate.

HOLLOW MAST HID OPIUM

NEW YORK, Jan 27 (AP)—When a customs inspector's hammer produced a hollow sound at the base of a steel mast on the British motorship Raby Castle yesterday, the official bored a hole in the mast and uncovered 600 half pound tins of opium valued at $120,000.

William and Mary College Student Pleased With Institution in 1844

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—It cost 12½ cents to travel from Alexandria, Va., to Washington, D. C., by boat—seven miles—in 1844, according to a letter written by James Jackson, a student at the Theological Seminary in Fairfax County, to Edmund F. Slafter, at Andover, Mass. This letter, a four-page fool's-cap sheet of paper, is now in the library of William and Mary College, the gift of Charles H. Taylor of Boston.

Mr. Jackson writes to his theological friend at Andover, himself evidently a New Englander, some interesting views of Virginia and its people: "I am highly pleased with the institution in every respect. 1, In location; 2, climate; 3, society round about; 4, students; and 5, professors. The location gives me the most delightful prospect my eyes ever surveyed. The cupola commands a view of Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, and of the majestic Potomac as far as human ken can reach."

Again, "society here and at Alexandria is of the highest order, both in politics, morality and religion. The social element of society is here more fully developed than at the North, owing perhaps to climate and in part to hereditary constitution."

But this young New England student at the Episcopal seminary was not so well impressed by Congress. "I confess," he wrote, "that I have not been highly edified either in the House or Senate. . . . The days of our primeval glory, where are they, where the sun of our golden age?"

Of Webster's speech in the Supreme Court on the General Case—involving the city of Philadelphia, he says: "Sometimes in his speech I could compare him to nothing else than a volcano in eruption. I learned more in listening to that argument 12 hours long in three successive days, of logic, rhetoric and elocution, than from all the books I ever studied on these subjects respectively."

Advertising Pays, Curtis Declares

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Jan. 28 (AP)—Cyrus H. K. Curtis, president of the Curtis Publishing Company, told 200 members and guests of the Committee of One Hundred, a social organization, last night that intelligent advertising "will make your fortunes."

He decried a policy of attempting to save expenses by cutting down on advertising.

"My company, which spent $1,000,000 last year for advertising, plans to spend $2,000,000 this year. In a period of depression we must run as fast as we can to stay where we are," he said.

"We picked lemons last year and are selling apples this year," he added with a smile.

Charles F. Kettering, president and general manager of the General Motors Research Corporation, said the nation's overproduction is caused by too much standardization.

Harvey S. Firestone said Miami Beach, like other parts of the nation, will have to adjust itself to new conditions and give greater values. "This will bring people back to this play ground," he said.

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Quality Meals Morning, Noon and Night
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THIS 52-year old loan service advances $100 to $300 to husbands and wives. No endorsers. As long as 20 months to repay. Cost—nearly one-third less than the maximum lawful rate.
Nationally Advertised in C. S. M.
Household Finance Corporation
10 Convenient Offices in Philadelphia
Look in your telephone directory for address of the Household Office nearest your home.

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You Will Gain Another Day
Keeping House the Modern Way
There is a modern scientific, practical and economical way to eliminate the laundry from the housekeeping routine and free the home from all the unpleasantness attached to this weekly irksome task.
Partial and complete services have been devised to meet the individual family requirement and to come within the housekeeping budget. Call our Service Department regarding our special pound rate service.
Good Housekeeping suggests: Let us cleanse your rugs and blankets and launder your curtains to your measurements.
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Greetings
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An automatic Buckwheat burner easily installed and giving a practical automatic heating at about half the cost of other fuels.
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We sell several makes of heat controls. Many householders are saving several tons of coal each year by this simple device alone.
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For those who prefer this fuel, we can always furnish it at current prices, for delivery in any section of the city.
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E. J. CUMMINGS, Inc.
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Specialists in Corset Engineering
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Ready-to-Wear Corselets and Corsets $3.45 up
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Furs of the Better Grade
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At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks. All Scott-Powell milk is better, sweeter and
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H. F. HAAS & CO.
116 SOUTH 20TH STREET
An Ideal Wedding Gift
Special value $21.75

Coffee Table as pictured. Top is 23¼ inches diameter, height 22 inches. Can be adjusted to comfort of users. Revolving top can be raised to 27½ inches. Mahogany or Maple.
Delivered prepaid east of Mississippi River

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Wednesdays
The WOMEN'S CLUB
ARDMORE, PA.
New Term Starts Feb. 4th
10:30-11:30 A. M.—Ladies Tap and Folk Dancing
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Rhythmic and dramatic interpretation of music.
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"An individual plant giving individual attention"

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WE DELIVER ANYWHERE

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Regular Size . . 3.50
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High Class Transformations and Hair Pieces Made to Order
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Here's a good inexpensive number with the excellent quality you always find in Gotham stockings . . . at a new low price! A Gotham product in every respect except that it has not the "Gold Stripe" at the hem.
Sheer chiffon or sturdy semi-service weights . . . with narrow French heels. Smart dark street shades,—smokey, othello, sandy, brownleaf - - - - - - $1

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CANADA AIRWAYS TO MAKE HALIFAX A PORT OF CALL

Service Between Nova Scotian Capital and United States Foreseen

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HALIFAX, N. S.—With completion of a modern airport at Halifax the city is visioned as the eastern terminus of a proposed trans-Canada aerial service and the hopping-off point for planes to carry passengers and mail from transatlantic liners to New York and Boston.

That Halifax is soon to become the terminus of the Dominion's largest aerial transportation concern is established through a telegram recently received by E. A. Saunders, secretary of the Halifax Board of Trade, from R. H. Mulock, general manager of Canada Airways, in which it is stated that the company has followed development of the air field here with interest and is prepared to carry through to Halifax as soon as possible.

Following the recent inauguration of a passenger and freight service between Moncton, N. B., and Saint John, N. B., by Canada Airways, the Halifax Board of Trade communicated with the company and received reply to the effect that passengers and freight would be handled in Halifax in the near future. Negotiations are also under way for extending the trans-Canada mail line to Halifax.

Provincial Airways, a company incorporated a year ago, is affiliated with Canada Airways and probably the operation of eastern service will come under its control. R. J. R. Nelson, who is president of the Halifax Aero Club, which operated several seaplanes from Bedford Basin and Halifax Harbor, is also president of Provincial Airways.

Development of a service between Halifax and the United States seems almost assured, in view of the large number of American tourists who spend week-ends in Nova Scotia and the numerous requests from passengers of liners from Europe for plane service to points in the United States.

Just now Halifax is the point from which is directed much of the liquor traffic by water to the United States. In its fine new hotels well-groomed men strut about apparently with nothing to do and plenty of time in which to do it. But at night they are kept busy on telephone lines to New York and Boston. Here too the airplane has been known to play an important part.

Music

"Il Trovatore"

Last night brought to its Boston audience Verdi's "Il Trovatore," the second opera of the season to be presented by the Chicago Opera Company. The cast:

Leonora	Claudia Muzio
Ines	Alice D'Hermanoy
Count of Luna	Richard Bonelli
Manrico	Charles Marshall
Azucena	Cyrena Van Gordon
Ferrando	Virgilio Lazzari
Ruiz	Lodovico Oliviero
An old gypsy	Gildo Morelato

Incidental dances by Harriet Lundgren, Messrs. Foley, Strechneff and the ballet.
Conductor ..... Roberto Moranzoni

Last year, when this company presented "Il Trovatore," it was our no inconsiderable pleasure to chronicle a notable performance. It again becomes a pleasure to write of the performance last night. Once more we discovered our affections for Mms. Muzio and Van Gordon disconcertingly unstable. No sooner were we won to Mme. Muzio's many charms, than Miss Van Gordon came upon the scene to completely upset the apple-cart of our allegiance. As usual, these ladies set the pace for a more spirited performance of this threadbare old opera than has been seen in Boston for some time, not excepting the performance last year. With powers undimmed both Mme. Muzio and Miss Van Gordon rose to vocal and dramatic heights too seldom reached by those belonging to the operatic clan. Once outlined, the characterizations of Leonora and Azucena were consistently limned.

Two important changes had been made in the cast since last year, Mr. Bonelli assuming the rôle of the Count of Luna and Mr. Marshall that of Manrico. It would seem that the part of the Count of Luna must be uncongenial material, since so few singers are able to give a thoroughly convincing portrayal of the gentleman. Vocally in excellent trim, Mr. Bonelli found himself apparently at the mercy of a part which failed to stir his imagination or to rouse our enthusiasm. Mr. Marshall gave a straightforward reading of Manrico which was somewhat more convincing. Both gentlemen were roundly applauded.

Mr. Lazzari, the dependable, again carried forward the rôle of Ferrando with authority and power, and Mr. Oliviero made the most of the small part assigned him. Miss D'Hermanoy also brought to the rôle of Ines her usual grace and comeliness. There remains but to mention the excellent dancing, well planned and colorful in the extreme, and our chronicle of the second night at the opera is complete, except, of course, to mention the electric power behind the performance, Mr. Moranzoni, who was brought forward to share in a portion of the numerous curtain calls, and for whom the Chicago aggregation should be thankful.

G. M. S.

Theaters

"Elektra"

Hellenes from Boston and the surrounding district flocked to Symphony Hall last night to hear the distinguished Athenian artist Marika Kotopouli and her company render the von Hofmannsthal version of the "Elektra" in their own tongue. Bereft of the traditional chorus, the play was otherwise considerably changed from the original Sophoclean masterpiece.

With a somber, blueish glow thrown upon the simple draperies of the background—a Gordon Craigish effect for tragedy of the bleakest variety—Mme. Kotopouli unleashed the furies of the avenging heroine with an abandon that came almost as a shock to those accustomed to the classic dignity of Sophocles' lines. Here was not so much the majestic implacability of the fancied divine mission to avenge the assassination of the father, Agamemnon, as the very personification of vengeance. Indeed, Mme. Kotopouli's Elektra had more of the stark realism to be found on the modern stage than the poetic restraint of ancient Greek drama.

Clad in black, with hair disheveled and eyes darkened almost to a resemblance of a mask of tragedy, she sent the prolific sibilants of the modern Greek tongue hissing ominously around the hall darting her sensitive arms in snakelike lunges at the iniquitous Clytemnestra, or crouching Hamletlike to watch the workings of a guilty countenance.

It was a striking, elemental performance, listened to with the closest attention, even though the long first act, during the whole of which the artist had to compete with the steady tramp, tramp of an army of latecomers. Of the capable supporting company notable performances were given by Katina Paxino, as Clytemnestra, and Popy Panayiotou, as Chrisothemis, Elektra's more sympathetic and yielding sister.

COLLEGE TO SEARCH FOR SPECIAL TALENT

Discovery and admittance to Bennington College of girls who indicated serious interest or special talent for literature, fine arts, social studies and natural sciences, is the purpose of this projected new college for women, according to Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher. She spoke on "What Bennington College Means to Women" at the Chilton Club last night.

Mrs. Fisher said that failure in some particular study would not bar a girl from Bennington College if she had a special aptitude for another study. Prof. William H. Kilpatrick of Teachers College, Columbia University, outlined in detail the purpose and plan of the new institution. About 300 social leaders and educators were present at the meeting.

FEDERAL BUILDING MEDALLIONS SAVED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 28 — Handsome medallions of Italian sculpture on the old post-office building, which is shortly to be razed to make way for a new post office, are to be given to the Fall River Historical Society for preservation.

The medallions picture the stages of increasing mail transportation efficiency, from pony-express days up to, but not including, the air mail which was unthought of when the structure was built, 50 years ago.

DAYLIGHT SAVING INDORSED

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 28 (AP)—Eight communities voiced approval of a State-wide observance of daylight saving during the summer at a legislative hearing on the matter yesterday. The communities were Laconia, Derry, Newport, Greenland, Concord, Rochester, Salem and Exeter.

SCHOOLS HEAD NAMED

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 28 (AP)—The appointment of Harold F. Dow, of Swampscott, Mass., as superintendent of public schools of Danbury, was announced today.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Jessie N. Moore, Laredo, Tex.
Theron W. Hart, New Britain, Conn.
Charles R. Hogg, Wakefield, Mass.
Wilton P. Hogg, Wakefield, Mass.

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Capital ----- $1,500,000
Surplus ----- $3,000,000

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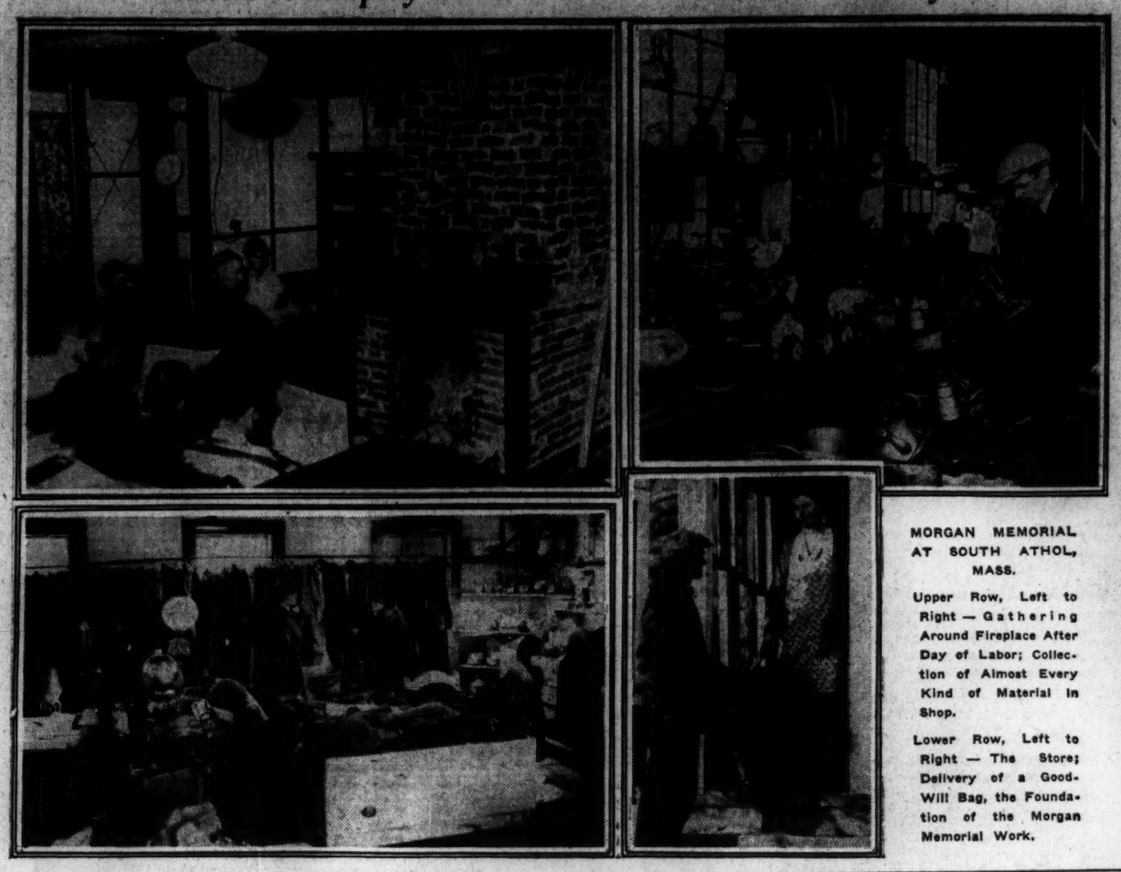

MORGAN MEMORIAL AT SOUTH ATHOL, MASS.

Upper Row, Left to Right — Gathering Around Fireplace After Day of Labor; Collection of Almost Every Kind of Material in Shop.

Lower Row, Left to Right — The Store; Delivery of a Good-Will Bag, the Foundation of the Morgan Memorial Work.

Making Jobs for the Jobless Big Job of Morgan Memorial

Boston and South Athol (Mass.) Organization Works on Theory That It Is Better to Turn Bread Lines Into Pay Lines in Giving Aid to Unemployed

Turning bread lines into pay lines is the present aim of the Morgan Memorial of Boston and South Athol, Mass., with affiliated organizations in 30 cities and towns of the United States.

Acting on President Hoover's statement that "No waste is greater than unemployment," officers of the organization are making a special effort during the winter months to provide jobs for the jobless by converting waste materials into usable commodities and supplying timely relief to the destitute.

While there are evidences that business in general is on the up climb, F. C. Moore, treasurer of the Morgan Industries, points out, the long period of unemployment has had a marked effect on the organization's activities. The increased number of applicants for aid, the drop in the quality and amount of waste material turned in through the agency of good will bags, and the falling markets for many of the products of the industries, he declares, has made it imperative that the work be subsidized, in order that the present program may be carried out. This program includes tide-over jobs for those seeking employment, low-priced commodities for those whose funds are low, and groceries, shelter, and fuel for those whose need is immediate.

Mr. Moore cited as an illustration of changed conditions which have made a drive for funds imperative, the fact that old black cotton rags which in normal conditions brought $1.60 per 100 pounds, now has a slow market at only 40 cents a 100, while waste paper which nine months ago sold for $15.50 a ton today can hardly be disposed of for $3.50 a ton.

Has Made Inroads

Other charitable organizations which formerly collected and dispersed only money contributions, he said, have turned their attention to renovating, repairing and passing on to the needy cast-off garments, and this activity has made inroads on the quality of the contents of good will bags.

Nevertheless, up to the present the Morgan Memorial has continued its work in the face of a growing deficit, and throughout the winter 300 people besides the foremen have been engaged daily in the Boston plant, while some 20 workers have been given the benefits of employment at the fresh air camp and industries in South Athol.

At present 140,000 good will bags are distributed in the homes of Greater Boston, with 5000 in the neighborhood of South Athol. When it is considered that the contents of each bag represents operations in which 30 individuals are engaged before the restored articles are disposed of, the importance of this branch of the work is obvious, Mr. Moore says.

The present need in this respect, he says, is for articles that require little repair, to balance the cost of production, and especially for women's and children's clothing.

With money contributions of only $530 for industrial relief added to the contents of Good Will bags, the Memorial was able to pay out approximately $4000 weekly in wages during 1930. The organization gave away some $8000 in cash, more than 4000 bags of wood and 116 deliveries of coal. More than 1100 individuals came in and exchanged work for commodities, while 6000 individuals received wages during the year.

Dr. E. J. Helms, superintendent of the memorial, cited a typical case to illustrate the method by which the jobless are put on their feet.

Bill Blank, his resources exhausted, applies to the organization for help, Dr. Helms explained. He is given a meal ticket, a bed ticket, and invited to the mission where he may enjoy shelter and companionship. Before retiring he takes a hot shower, is given a clean white night gown and directed to a bed equally clean and white. During the night his old garments are cleaned. His meal ticket assures him a hot breakfast, after which he is placed on the employment list and given enough work in the Morgan industries to keep him going until he fihds full time employment.

Given Job in Shops

If Bill shows himself worthy and dependable he is given a job in the Memorial shops where he may learn a trade. If he doesn't fit, he receives a vocational examination and efforts are made to find suitable work for him outside. Should he stay and learn a trade, however, as soon as his apprenticeship is over he is urged to move on to some other establishment in order to make ropm for others.

Should the case of Bill Blank—or Mrs. Bill Blank, for that matter—need special attention, however, he or she might be sent to the Morgan Fresh Air Camps at South Athol, where during the winter months a store is maintained and some 20 workers are employed sorting, pressing, sewing, pricing and packing Good Will bags that accumulate in that section. In rustic surroundings the workers at this plant are given the opportunity to earn enough for their own support while enjoying pleasant social conditions furnished by the Zadoc White Home where they are lodged and boarded.

The business of Morgan Memorial, Dr. Helms pointed out, is that of creating work for relief, with especial emphasis on the temporary tideover. Hence those Morgan trucks seen on city streets and country highways have significance from an economic as well as a social standpoint. Whether they are piled high with Good Will bags, whether those bags contain material easily repaired and marketed, whether besides those bags there are sufficient modest money gifts to subsidize the work—these are things closely linked to a community's welfare.

While general efforts are going forward to stimulate a buying campaign to aid in the stabilization of industry and increase in employment, from $100 in cash and 100 Good Will bags the Morgan Memorial is able to pay out $500 in wages in a plant which has been distributing about $216,000 annually for this purpose. This is no inconsiderable item in any city's labor market, and it is that this work may continue that the present plea for funds is being made by the organization, officials declare.

OFFICIAL DECLINES MOTOR ALLOWANCE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 28—Asserting that in these times city officials with properly adjusted salary schedules and security of employment should forego perquisites, City Manager J. Walter Ackerman has declined to accept an allowance of $300 a year for operating his personal automobile in connection with municipal business. Mr. Ackerman's salary is $10,000 a year.

CHILDREN SOCIETY CALLS FOR $50,000

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children reports the necessity of $50,000 to carry on its work. The need for many more supporters is stressed in a letter from Grafton D. Cushing, president, who reports a falling off of 31 per cent of last year's contributors as well as many decreases in annual gifts.

The society, he explains, is the only agency of its kind working for the protection of 1,200,000 Massachusetts children and has never refused help to abused or neglected children anywhere in the State. Contributions may be sent to Ralph Lowell, treasurer, 43 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIGHT RATE CHANGES URGED

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 28 (AP)—Revision of the rate schedules of electric utilities in New Hampshire was recommended in the report filed with the state Public Service Commission today by Samuel H. Mildram, Boston consulting engineer.

After a six months' study he recommended a general reduction in residential and commercial lighting rates by electric utilities; discard of existing complicated "room" and "area" basis rate schedules; promulgation of a "simple" and understandable rate schedule for domestic customers with a single meter.

ORANGE JUICE DELIVERY WITH MILK PROPOSED

New Industry Among the 16 Started in Greater Boston in December

Bottled orange juice delivered to the homes of New England people by milk men with their daily supply of milk, is in prospect.

A company will shortly begin operations in Roxbury, having secured 4700 square feet of floor space and planning to employ 25 to 30 people in this industry when full-time production is under way. This and 15 other new industries are listed by the bureau of commercial and industrial affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, as having started operations in Metropolitan Boston in December.

These new industries bring the total number for the year 1930 to more than 200, as tabulated by the Chamber in a report just issued. Additional reports are expected to be received which will bring the total for the year close to 250, says the Bureau.

Diversified fields of endeavor are represented in the compilation, including manufacturers of women's dresses, men's clothing, women's hats, wooden household specialties, heavy steel plate tanks, smokestacks, portable steam radiators, heating appliances, porcelain covers for tubs, and lamp shades and frames.

Portable electric steam radiators are being manufactured by one new plant for household use.

Expansion of industries already established have also been tabulated by the Chamber for the December period. These include a soap manufacturer providing soap products to textile plants, laundries, etc.; an undergarment producer has doubled manufacturing space; the Boston Edison Company, plans construction of an addition to their recently completed general steam heating plant and a rayon and cotton jacquard producer has completed a new finishing building at Hyde Park, says the Chamber.

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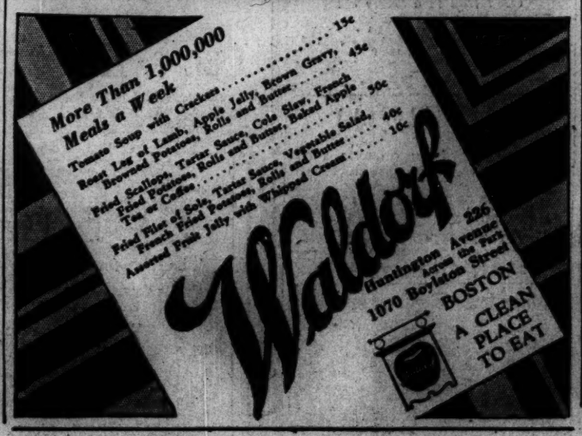
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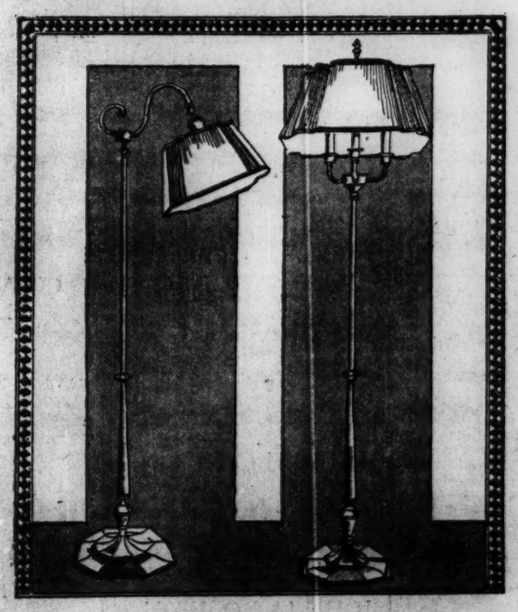

Both have heavy bases of tasteful, clean cut design in either bronze or antique brass finish. Shades are all silk in beige or tan, square with rounded corners and have velvet and silk cord edge.

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BRITAIN MOVES TO SPEED UP ITS AIR MAILS

Night Service and Lower Rates Also Urged by London Chamber

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—That satisfactory progress would not be made in the rapid carriage of mails by air until the Post Office accepted financial responsibility was a main point made by Colonel the Master of Sempill, who formed one of a delegation from the London Chamber of Commerce to the Postmaster General.

The Chamber was much disturbed to find that in night flying transport services other countries were first in the field. There is no doubt, it was pointed out, that the countries which had the enterprise to start night flying services would incidentally give an immense impetus to their aircraft industry and gain greater prestige among other nations.

The Master of Sempill declared that in the United States there were already 14,000 miles of lighted airways for air mail facilities. He suggested that a portion of the huge surplus paid by the public might help provide this modern facility.

The Postmaster-General should be empowered to arrange for services, make contracts, and take all the necessary steps toward the modernization of British air-mail services.

It was shown that it took 6½ days in summer and 7½ days in winter for the air mail to get from London to Karachi, a distance of a little over 5000 miles. This meant a summer average of about 28 miles an hour, compared with actual cruising speeds of 85 miles an hour. The low average was due to the fact that passengers were carried as well as mails. Since passengers could not travel at night, it was suggested to operate a 24-hour schedule for mail carrying only.

The introduction of ¼ ounce as the unit of weight for air mail letters, with a corresponding reduction in charge, was also advocated. It was felt that the high initial charge of 6½d. was seriously curtailing the use of the service and that a reduction to 4d. total charge would more than double the quantity of mail carried by air.

The Postmaster-General said that the Post Office must be an ordinary customer of the air companies. It was cited that whereas the British Post Office made a record profit last year of £9,000,000, the American Post Office had a deficit of £13,000,000, and the most recent figures showed a loss on air mails alone of £1,400,000.

Oil Dispute Curtails Output in Rumania

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MORENO, Rumania—Disagreement over the limitation of oil production here has slowed up the industry. The resulting curtailment of employment has been felt particularly among the single-handed drillers and small producing companies, which are practically wiped out

The customary noise from drilling has almost disappeared and an important drilling company reports that it has not a single contract for the coming year. Astra Romana (Royal Dutch), however, announces that it will start drilling a series of deep wells, which may double its already large production of 320 wagons per day, unless an agreement is reached for curtailment of production.

On Dec. 1, when the agreement was broken, crude production suddenly jumped from 1350 cars per day to almost 3300 cars, the limit for production, but with all running wide open now the total production is only 1700 cars.

Engineers at first expressed great surprise at the failure of the wells to come up to their previously registered potential figure. They believe that during the period in which the wells were shut in, gas pressure was distributed, finding its way into other channels among the deep sands.

The famous burning well belonging to the Standard Oil Company which caught fire May 28, 1929, is still burning and no present attempts are being made to extinguish it.

Basutoland Firm on British Control

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—A suggestion by Gen. Barry Hertzog, Prime Minister, that control of native protectorates in South Africa should be handed over to the Union Government has called forth strong protests from natives in Basutoland.

Several chiefs declare such a step would throw open their country to colonization by the poor white class of Europe and that under the Union law they would not receive the same consideration from officials as they do at present from the Imperial Government.

They also point out that the fear of such a step being taken was the reason that in 1909 and 1919 deputations were sent to the King praying that they should remain "under his blanket."

Sir Walter Stanford, formerly Secretary for Native Affairs in the Cape Colony, does not think that the suggestion made by General Hertzog is practicable. "I recognize fully that the attitude of General Hertzog to the natives generally has been admirable," said Sir Walter, "but we have to take into consideration the views of the natives themselves and, rightly or wrongly, they desire to remain under the direct control of the British Government."

Sir Walter said that from the point of view of the natives the appointment of a high commissioner for native territories was a step in the right direction, and would be greatly appreciated by the natives.

Students of India Told to Seek Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRAS, India—A simple but effective remedy for unemployment among the middle, or "educated," classes in India, where every middle-class man aspires to a profession, was pointed out by H. C. Papworth, principal of the Government Victoria College at Palghat.

Addressing the students of the Malabar Christian College, Mr. Papworth said, referring to unemployment: "The only remedy I will speak of lies in your hands. The remedy is this, and let me offer it to you as a piece of kindly advice. This college stops at the intermediate stage. Well, if at that stage you can find employment I advise you most strongly to take that employment, and leave the B. A. course alone.

"I would give the same advice to the high school boys. If after your examinations you are offered or can find work, take that work and leave the university courses alone."

News of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE Earl of Donoughmore has been elected Grand Master of Ireland for the nineteenth year in succession. During 10 years of that period he has been served in an admirable manner as Deputy by Col. Claude Cane, who has just resigned that position. In his valedictory address the Colonel said it was Masonry and Masonry alone that could bridge the gulf that existed between parties in Ireland. He had made it his aim during his term of office to strengthen and unify the Grand Lodge of Ireland, to heal the dissensions and divisions and to make it supreme, not only to occupy its place in the world but, if possible, to give it a better place in the Masonic world. He received a loving-cup as a token of affection and good will.

* * *

In connection with the conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians just held at Oxford, for the second time an occasional meeting of the Incorporated Society of Musicians Lodge was held in the midland university city. The first was held eight years ago: that was the first time a lodge outside the Province of Oxfordshire had met within its borders. A happy and instructive day was spent visiting the various colleges and grounds during the earlier part of the day and meeting in lodge in the afternoon. The Provincial Grand Master, Capt. Mark Ulrich Weyland, was present.

* * *

The Home County Lodge, which meets in the delightful suburb of Surbiton, is celebrating its twenty-first anniversary, not, in itself a very notable feature, although the first Master of the Lodge, George T. Devonshire, Past Grand Standard Bearer, is going into the chair for the second time as Master. He was the first Master and now he will be the twenty-first. The contributions of the members of the Lodge to the Masonic Institutions during the period mark out the Lodge as being quite out of the ordinary. It has not a large nor a rich membership, but, in addition to becoming a Hall Stone Lodge under the Masonic Million Memorial Fund Scheme, which involves a donation of 10 guineas a head of the membership, with certain few exceptions, the Lodge has contributed in less than 20 years, no less a sum than £3813 to the Masonic Institutions.

* * *

Commercial Lodge, 411, in the Province of Nottinghamshire is in possession of an historic sword, one which once belonged to the poet Byron. It is a type of the dress sword of the eighteenth century. Technically, it is a "small sword" to distinguish it from the large military weapon. The handle is neat in design without any kind of decoration and is lacquered brass On the hand or shield is engraved: "This sword was once the property of the late Lord Byron" and on the other side of the blade is engraved "Commercial Lodge, 594."

* * *

Next year the Gallery Lodge will celebrate the jubilee of its foundation. It was in this lodge that Sir Alfred Robbins was initiated, 42 years ago and he has been the almoner of the lodge for 38 years of that time. The Gallery was the first of what have become to be known as class lodges; lodges in which the members all belong to the same profession. The founders of the Gallery Lodge were all journalists employed in the gallery of the House of Commons and for several years the membership had this limitation. Afterwards, however, journalists in general were admitted. Next year, in the ordinary course of events, the Master's chair will be occupied by one of Sir Alfred's sons, three of whom are members of the lodge, while his nephew, H. C. Robbins, son of his brother, Sir Edmund Robbins, is also a member of the lodge.

* * *

The three central Masonic Institutions last year had a total income of no less than £339,881 10s. 11d., the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls leading the lists. This total, of course, is quite apart from any sums contributed to the Masonic Nursing Home or the Masonic Million Memorial Fund. It is almost impossible to form an estimate of the total sums contributed to charity during the year, but it certainly cannot be far short of £1,000,000, even if it does not exceed that sum. This refers to England alone and has no bearing upon the charitable contributions of Scotland and Ireland and the various provincial charity funds even of England. During the last year 189 girls have been admitted to the benefits of the Girls' Institution without ballot, and at the present time 1270 girls are receiving the benefits. At a general court just held 63 further girls were admitted. In the Benevolent Institutions there are now 1923 annuitants. During the year the average number of boys receiving benefit was again increased to 1269. In addition, 67 ex-pupils have been assisted with grants for their advancement in life, and the whole of the 85 candidates for the next election in April have been elected in advance without ballot, which will bring up the total to 1835; 400 of these are "war boys," all of whom have been admitted without election.

Society to Publish Old Scottish Verse

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—Publication of a new edition of the works of William Dunbar, greatest of the Scottish "Makars," is mentioned as a possible future project of the Scottish Text Society.

At the annual meeting of the society, held at Edinburgh, it was stated that a growing demand was evident in Scotland for authoritative texts of Middle Scots verse, but there was difficulty in finding suitable editors.

Walter B. Menzies, honorary secretary, said too great emphasis could not be laid upon the society's forthcoming production of the works of Sir David Lyndsay. Such a production was long overdue, he thought, and Lyndsay's works appealed to a wider public than some of the other productions of the society, he said.

It has been suggested, Mr. Menzies continued, that the society had published all the works at present in the stocks, and there was really little else left of the works of the Scottish writers previous to the year 1700.

The one great exception, it was pointed out, was the works of Gavin Douglas, and here they also lacked an editor. Efforts to secure the president of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Prof. George Gordon for that work were unsuccessful.

Lord Macmillan was elected president of the society and Dr. Baird Smith vice-president.

SCOTTISH COOPERATIVE SIDESTEPS DEPRESSION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Sir Robert Stewart, chairman of the Scottish Cooperative Wholesale Society, reviewing the passing year at the recent shareholders' quarterly meeting, said it was cheering to note that, notwithstanding the severe business depression, the society had progressed.

Its fine financial position reflected the thrift of its members, he said. There had been a gratifying increase in both shares and deposits, and it was considered surprising, considering how values had been reduced, that sales had, on the whole, been well maintained.

The society today has 50 productive factories and huge distributing centers, nearly 11,000 employees, with a yearly aggregate of wages of almost £1,400,000. During the year ended Nov. 8, 1930, the society sold 9,242,635 gallons of milk, representing an increase of 619,940 gallons.

New Plan Improves Bordeaux Shipping

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BORDEAUX, France—Five years of operation of the great maritime port of Bordeaux under a scheme of autonomous administration has greatly increased its potentialities and activity, port authorities declare.

Previous to these five years the port's progress and usefulness had been hampered by lack of coordination in its administration. The state, for instance, undertook actual operations of the port through its Department of Docks and Bridges.

The exploitation side was left to private enterprise, municipalities and chambers of commerce who paid certain taxes for this privilege. The state, however, controlled the administration allowing others interested to have little or no voice in the government of the port. The new plan relieves this condition.

The Council of Administration consists of 21 members and includes three high Government officials, representatives of all commercial and agricultural interests and also the railroads. Operations have been carried on without outside financial help. A program of improvements to be undertaken, will represent expenditures of $2,600,000.

Improvements include extensive dredging, building of a modern passenger pier for huge liners, reorganization and construction of the Bec d'Ambes section to form a complete port unit for receiving and refining petrol with a depot for hydrocarbides; complete reconstruction of the Bassens section, replacing the old wooden piers with concrete cement, reconstruction in the city of Bordeaux of all the left bank wharves, electrification, reorganization and reinforcement of the entire equipment of the port.

As to traffic in Bordeaux's port, it comes from and goes to nearly all parts of the world. Twenty-nine French and foreign steamship companies have chosen it as a regular point of departure or port of call. Traffic with Great Britain leads. The following is the official port traffic table for 1929:

Nationality	No. of ships	Tonnage
British	1040	1,055,000
Norwegian	382	321,000
Dutch	185	225,000
Danish	181	186,000
Belgian	167	156,000
United States	48	153,000
German	121	151,000
Spanish	112	133,000
Italian	48	119,000
Swedish	122	101.000

AUSTRALIANS PLAN WAGE LAW CHANGE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, West Aust.—A bill before Parliament provides for the amendment of the Industrial Arbitration Act making adjustment of the basic wage come quarterly, instead of annually. Discussion on the second reading in the Legislative Assembly lasted all night, the Labor Party endeavoring to bar the progress of the bill, but without success.

Unionists at the Goldfields pledged themselves to do all in their power to prevent the amendment being carried into effect.

DANES BUY RUSSIAN BENZINE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—Russian benzine is now on the market in Copenhagen, and it is calculated that an average of 1000 liters a day has been sold, and other tanks will soon be available at various points. Up to the present American and English companies have been the foremost in Denmark.

WOMEN IN MINES OF INDIA TURN TO OTHER WORK

Sharp Reduction Made in Underground Force by Restrictions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW DELHI, India—A marked reduction in the number of women employed underground in the mines of India is announced here by the Chief Inspector of Mines in his report on the working of the Indian Mines Act during last year. The number fell from 31,785 to 24,089 in a nine months' period, as a consequence of regulations issued in March, 1929.

The regulations provided for the total prohibition of such employment other than "exempted mines," from July 1, 1929, and for the progressive reduction of the numbers in the "exempted mines" leading to total prohibition from July 1, 1939. Despite the large reductions occasioned during the period the mine owners record little complaint of inconvenience or of loss as a result of the withdrawal of female labor.

Coal mines in India employed 21,880 women, chiefly loaders, underground during the year, 7945 in open workings, and 12,652 on the surface. The number of women employed in mines other than coal mines was 2209. The total number of persons employed in coal mines was 165,658.

The majority of women laborers in India today are on plantations, where their proportion per 100 men is as high as 94. While the numbers of women employed in mines has decreased, the numbers engaged on plantations or in textile industries has risen. In the larger industries, however, both female and child labor has dropped since 1911.

Efforts further to ameliorate the working conditions of women in India are at present under the consideration of the Government of India, who are studying the lines on which the Factories Act should be amended so that full conformity with the Washington convention may be insured.

BRAZIL CUTS DOWN BUDGET

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 28 (By U. P.)—The national budget for 1931 was submitted to Provincial President Vargas yesterday. It estimates a favorable balance of approximately 120,438 contos, approximately $10,839,000, for the year, and was said to represent a saving of 226,000 paper contos, approximately $20,340,000, as compared with the last budget of the Washington Luis Government.

Sweden Aims to Run State Economically

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM — The Government has appointed a "State's Organization Board," which is to formulate new organization propositions in order to reduce state expenditures.

In his note regarding the necessity of this committee, the Minister of Finance pointed out that in the existing depression reduced incomes and fresh demands for help from the state are inevitable and require the necessary precautions to bring down expenses to avoid higher taxation.

It will probably not be possible to make big reductions, but much would be gained by being able to stop the last year's continued increase in the cost of administration, he said.

Investigations are not only to decide what expenditures are necessary, but also to look into the division of work between departments.

Not only the state administration is to be investigated, but also the various government offices, which receive grants from the state.

State Worker Tax Urged to Aid Needy

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Jan. 27 (AP)—The school teacher, the policeman and all other public employees and officials would be taxed to aid the jobless and drought-stricken under provisions of emergency legislation passed late today by the Oklahoma House of Representatives.

The bill provides for immediate taxation, if approved by the Senate. It has the approval of Gov. W. H. Murray.

Salaries of employees of state, county, city and other divisions of government would be taxed 2 per cent up to $1800 yearly, 3 per cent from $1800 to $2400, 5 per cent between $2400 and $3600 and 10 per cent if over $3600.

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THE HOME FORUM

Words and the Poet

THE word "poet" is derived from a Greek word, "a maker." From "such stuff as dreams are made of," the poet paints pictures, weaves tunes, carves images. His colors are words; his notes are words; his tools are words. Words, then, are only less important to the poet than his visions. Many people are moved by beauty. They have poetic feeling. But, unless they can interpret the feeling to others, and embody the emotion in suitable words, they are not complete poets.

Thus, to the poet, words are dear. He loves them. They possess for him the characteristics of people. The meaning of a word corresponds to the thoughts of a man; the form, to the visible man.

The poet must select his words with all the care he would exercise in choosing a workman, a fellow-singer, a friend. Coleridge said, "Prose is words in the best order; poetry, the best words in the best order." This means that, if possible, the poet must use greater care in selecting words than does the prose-writer.

He thinks first of the meaning of the word, that is, the work it has to do. He weighs every word until he is sure he has found the "inevitable" one. He does not use "allure," with its aroma of temptation when he means "attract," which breathes of the good only.

In his art, compression is most desirable. It concentrates emotion. The poet may be allowed to omit small words and connectives to heighten effect; therefore, each word he does set down must be overfreighted with meaning. He must use connoting words oftener than simple denoters. When we read, "embattled farmers," we get as much as though we read, "All the farmers of the countryside gathered to give battle to the enemy." Again, what volumes are included in such a word as "conquest"!

A curious reflection is in place here: connotation may depend largely on individual experience. This is particularly true of local names. "Yosemite so austerely beautiful in sound—may mean much to one; "Wissahickon"—another Indian word—more to another.

Though poetical license has gone out of fashion, the poet still exercises one or two peculiar rights in word-choice. We find him using such fascinating expressions as "the wind's and the rain's way"; "with morrow's dawn"; "by the streamlet's edge." His prose-writer brother would have written "the way of the wind"; "with the dawn of the morrow"; "by the edge of the stream." Unusual possessives heighten effect.

Now, notwithstanding the great expansion of the English language by various methods; notwithstanding that we number four thousand new words since 1918, the poet often has difficulty in placing his pen on novel expressions. This may be due, in part, to the fact that he ever reverts to age-old themes. He will always be moved by thoughts of love, of roses, of spring. He will always thrill to the changing moon, the mountains, the sea.

However, if he be clever, he has a constant chance for originality in the coining of new compound words. Here are some dazzling ones the poets have used: sea-girdled, foam-fashioned, willow-margined. Here again, is an arresting compression of meaning as well as great vividness of effect. And here the poet's manufacture of new terms is limited only by the vigor and scope of his imagination. Today, he may even coin entirely new forms, provided they be sufficiently apt and impressive.

To revert to an early comparison, he must be as careful in associating his words as he is in choosing them; as careful as he is when inviting guests to his table. Let him not bring in the woman in coarse purple satin to sit beside the goddess in rainbow tulle! Let him write a poem of the soil, if he will, in the simple language of the unschooled; and another, of books, in collegiate English. But let him not mingle the two vocabularies in the same lines. How out of place a racy colloquialism in a classical poem! On the other hand, how incongruous Latinic periods in dialect verse! He must group his words congenially.

Then words, like people, have voices: harsh, sweet; loud, soft; melodious, discordant; sonorous, tinkling. The poet knows he must choose his words for their melodies and harmonies; so that the word-voice will truly portray the thought of the poem. All the vowels and consonants are his allies, according to his wisdom. He can imitate a sharp quick-step, as Kipling does in "Danny Deever"; or a languorous retrospection as Kipling does in "Mandalay." These two poems, also, admirably illustrate the poet's ability to convey the sense of movement, either rapid or slow.

Even the abhorred "snake-letter," —s—in Tennyson's hands, can be used in a long passage with lullaby effect.

There is sweet music here that softer falls
Than petals from blown roses on the grass,
Or night-dews on still waters between walls
Of shadowy granite, in a gleaming pass;
Music that gentlier on the spirit lies,
Than tired eyelids on tired eyes;
Music that brings sweet sleep down from the blissful skies.

One student of poetry states paradoxically that the vocabulary of the poet is both smaller and greater than that of the prose-writer. It is apparent that to arrange and combine words into a poem-pattern requires due obedience to certain rules. In metered verse the requirements of accent and quantity have to be met. Rhymed verse offers yet another difficulty; and today, the poet may not invert his words cunningly in order to preserve meter and rhyme. Not only must the picture or mental image be perfectly acceptable, but the embodying words must be carefully scanned for meaning, accent, sound, movement.

Let us now consider the other face of the paradox—the poet's vocabulary is greater than that of the prose-writer. We have already seen his privileges with original compounds. As the number of these depends on the poet's ingenuity, so the quantity and quality of his figurative language depends on the vigor and depth and height of his individual imagination. For, it is in the unlimited field of figurative expression that he out distances the prose-writer. Indeed, poetry is not poetry without images, images which paint living pictures in the thought of the reader; that portray in a flash a whole scene—a whole story; that move the reader instantly to joy, or stimulate him instantly to courageous action; that deepen impressions; that delight unutterably. "Poetry can no more exist without imagery than the poet sing without visions. The poetic soul in poetic mood sees nothing singly."

A living sense of analogies is innate in the poet. How else could he form his brilliant similes and metaphors, his telling personifications, his strong metonymies?—

The forest murmurs like a shell—
A thread of sea sown in the green land—
Trees yellow with autumn and white with winter.

What simple adjectives describing dawn can compare with Shakespeare's

Jocund day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain-top.

The numerous figures of speech, founded, as they are, on comparison, on contrast, on connection—illuminate the poet's page with a thousand lights and a myriad colors. The simple trope makes lines vivid which would otherwise have been gray. Note "plumy willows," "friendly spheres," "crying wind." So wit flashes more keenly if armed with figures of contrast:—irony, hyperbole, litotes, oxymoron. Even an exclamation or a question becomes rich and figurative if used for effect only. Note, from Hamlet—

What piece of work is man! how noble in reason!

And the interrogation—

What can I give to show you my love—
When the wealth of the world is not mine to give?

This figurative language must not be considered mere ornament, however. It may sometimes be; but, more often, it is, to use a favorite modern term, organic. It is an integral part of the poem. There would be no poem without it.

Marguerite Wilkinson, of the present generation, says, "True images and symbols are not worked out intellectually and tacked upon the surface of a poem superficially. Good images and symbols are the direct and truthful record of a poet's emotions and ideas and are capable of giving the reader a share in these ideas."

And Edmund Clarence Stedman, of the last generation, says—using a very fitting trope: "The constant, the habitual imagination of a true poet is shown by his instinct for words, those keys which all may clatter, but which yield their music to so few."

M. B. H.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Window View in March

"SPRING MORNING, 1930," is an up-to-date expression of painting by one of Chicago's most alert modern painters. Most Chicagoans have vivid memories of that late March snowstorm. It thoroughly tied up traffic with snowbanks when little leaves were already green on bushes and trees; even so wide-awake a person as Increase Robinson was not able to get to her downtown studio.

She, nothing daunted, found in the storm, material which stimulated her to build a splendid canvas from her own window—a canvas done in a modern manner; which has hung in late spring shows, bringing praise from both conservatives and moderns. The movement of colorful houses and swaying branches makes an interesting rhythm against the snowclad earth and wintry sky.

Young Mrs. Robinson is always a splendid craftsman and paints definitely, and with knowledge, the idea she desires to convey.

Her style is her individual response to modernism. She is a firm believer in progressive art. She is not long removed from her school training under modern masters; yet she is already a power in Chicago's art field; painting, lithographing, exhibiting; doing her part in the work of local organizations. Perhaps most interesting of all, lecturing convincingly for all types of organizations upon the modern viewpoint.

She is continually adding to her knowledge by study under famed moderns.

Mrs. Robinson comes from a long line of artists. Her mother is Josephine Reichmann, one of Chicago's best known women painters. Several generations before her were artists of no mean repute, while her daughter—now a high school girl—bids fair to add to the family fame with a talent of great promise.

Lancashire Mosses

A plain no man shall ever win,
Emerald mosses by the sea;
Where the tide ebbs, and tides sweep in
But leave the mosses free.

Wide marshes where the water birds
Build nests in spears of rush and reed;
But never flock nor quiet herd
Come down to drink and feed.

Where silver channels break the green
Of tufted tussocks moist and cool,
And curlews call, and snipe are seen
Along each rushy pool.

Afar from cities' noisy stir,
From labor's endless toil and hum,
The little timid things of fur,
The feathered brothers come.

To seek the still green solitude
Where is no man, nor thought of fear;
Where sun, and sky, and silence brood,
For nature's peace is here.

And with the day-dawn, or night-fold,
The lucent heavens change and glow;
And flecked with crimson, bright with gold,
The drifting cloudlets blow.

O'er sheltering wastes of cool, green moss,
Still as a boundless inland sea;
Whose borders the horizon cross,
Whose gates the sunsets free.

F. MILDRED RICKMAN.

Muk-pi

To me, Muk-pi was like a bit of old China. Though a full-blooded Eskimo, she might well have posed as an oriental girl any place in the States. She looked and was a Madame Butterfly, a child-woman of singular charm. Muk-pi was dainty—even fragile in appearance—and yet I knew that she had mushed the longest darkest Arctic trails practically alone, and that her firm little body was tempered as a strong steel spring. . . . When I was with her I was but a humble learner, for there was nothing in the lore I had which seemed worth telling in exchange for little Muk-pi's rich good sense, the fruit of all The North had taught her cheerful, hospitable, and family-loving folk, in all their years of perfect adaptation to its rigorous ways. . . .

Muk-pi loved song, her people all love song, and use music as well as enjoy it. . . . They sing of what they know, of hunt and chase, of beasts and fish, or tribal lore and custom. They sing when sad, and then (as Muk-pi told me when I found her first, near starved, deserted, in a stranger's land) "make song, no hongree, no catch him big pain—here!" They sing when glad, too, and make a happy music to all sport and family gathering. And they even mix music with jury duty! For some groups of more eastern Eskimo have a quaint, old, and now passing custom, the nith song, by which controversies used to be settled, before we brought our white man's courts to Nordland. They knew no lawsuits in the old days, but parties to a dispute came before a gathering of all the people in the community house and here sang at each other, before the council of their peers. They "sang their man down" until the laughter of his own people proclaimed one man the victor. White men discouraged this charming custom. They didn't think it "serious enough" and it "wasn't the civilized way to do things." . . .

Half of each day, when I was visiting Nome, I always spent with Muk-pi and half with my white friends. My white friends gave me of their best, in royal hospitalities; but Muk-pi and her people gave me more. She gave me of her very self; and from my little Eskimo Butterfly I learned, upon the wind-blown barren Sandspit, that courtesy and courage are close kin, and may be found under a wolfskin parka hood as well as under the white helmet of magnanimous Navarre.—MARY LEE DAVIS, in "Uncle Sam's Attic."

Settler's Song

(Australian)

O! Somerset roads are winding,
And Devonshire lanes are steep,
And the hedgerows high
Neath a Cornish sky
With nodding flowers are deep.

But the road I take is no road,
It is only a winding track,
Where the wild musk blows,
And the bushman knows
It leads to a modest shack,

Where the forests rise exalted
In the sanctuary of hills,
That, mantled in mist,
Or sunshine-kissed,
A sabbath silence fills.

Where the wattle's golden banners
The smiling springtide greet,
And wild lilacs white
Spread their petals bright
For proud or humble feet,

Down the gulley's stony pathway,
Through the mossy, green-lit shade
Neath a tree-fern roof,
Summer sunbeam-proof,
In a land not yet man-made;

Where the air is gum-scent laden,
When you slacken your bridle rein,
And the whole day through,
Will be blue, all blue,
Till you strike the camp again.

VERA LATHAM BAILLIEU.

Courtesy of the Artist

Spring Morning, 1930. From a Painting by Increase Robinson

Cloud Work

The cloud controls the light, and the mountains on earth appear or fade according to its passage; they wear so simply, from head to foot, the luminous gray or the emphatic purple, as the cloud permits, that their own local colour and their own local season are lost and cease, effaced before the all-important mood of the cloud. The sea has no mood except that of the sky and of its winds. It is the cloud that, holding the sun's rays in a sheaf as a giant holds a handful of spears, strikes the horizon, touches the extreme edge with a delicate revelation of light, or suddenly puts it out and makes the foreground shine.

Every one knows the manifest work of the cloud when it descends and partakes in the landscape obviously, lies half-way across the mountain slope, stoops to rain heavily upon the lake, and blots out part of the view by the rough method of standing in front of it. But its greatest things are done from its own place, aloft. Thence does it distribute the sun. Thence does it lock away between the hills and valleys more mysteries than a poet conceals, but, like him, not by interception. Thence it writes out and cancels all the tracery of Monte Rosa, or lets the pencils of the sun renew them. Thence, hiding nothing, and yet making dark, it sheds deep colour upon the forest land of Sussex, so that, seen from the hills, all the country is divided between grave blue and graver sunlight.

But the cloud is never so victorious as when it towers above some little landscape of rather paltry interest—a conventional river heavy with water, gardens with their little evergreens, walks, and shrubberies; and thick trees, impervious to the light, touched, as the novelists always have it, with "autumn tints." High over these rises, in the enormous scale of the scenery of clouds, what no man expected—an heroic sky. Few of the things that were ever done upon earth are great enough to be done under such a heaven. It was surely designed for other days; it is for an epic world. Your eyes sweep a thousand miles of cloud. What are the distances of earth to these, and what are the distances of the clear and cloudless sky? The very horizons of the landscape are near, for the round world dips so soon; and the distances of the mere clear sky are unmeasured—you rest upon nothing until you come to a star, and the star itself is immeasurable.

The cloud, moreover, controls the sun, not merely by keeping the custody of his rays, but by becoming the counsellor of his temper. . . . Or when anger had but threatened, the cloud reveals him, gentle beyond hope. It is in the confidence of the winds, and wears their colours. There is a heavenly game, on south-west wind days, when the clouds are bowled by a breeze from behind the evening. They are round and brilliant, and come leaping up from the horizon for hours. This is a frolic and haphazard sky. . . .

The cloud has a name suggesting darkness; nevertheless, it is not merely the guardian of the sun's rays and their director. It is the sun's treasurer; it holds the light that the world has lost. We talk of sunshine and moonshine, but not of cloud-shine, which is yet one of the illuminations of our skies. A shining cloud is one of the most majestic of all secondary lights. If the reflecting moon is the bride, this is "the friend of the bridegroom."—ALICE MEYNELL, in "Essays."

Affetto umano

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CHE spettacolo interessante è di osservare un numero di lavoratori del mondo mentre se ne vanno di buon mattino ai loro luoghi di lavoro! Il giovine padre, che si volta indietro parecchie volte, ed ancora una volta, per non perdere un gesto d'addio del suo piccino alla finestra. La donna d'affari, che si volta indietro per un ultimo gesto d'addio per la giornata dalla madre che essa mantiene, e che si occupa della casetta per loro due. L'uomo che invariabilmente si ferma ad un certo angolo per un gesto di amicizia e di incoraggiamento dalla moglie o dalla figlia. Quanto piacevoli sono questi segni di generoso affetto umano! Quanto rallegrano coloro che se ne vanno a contendere con condizioni mondiali, e rimangono come una dolce fragranza con la persona i doveri della quale sono entro la sfera della "routine banale", del "compito ordinario" degli affari domestici.

Paolo nella sua epistola, ai Romani parla di quelli che erano completamente privi di obbedienza a Dio quali "senza affezion naturale". L'affetto umano non soltanto serve ad illuminare la nostra esperienza presente, ma può dimostrarsi uno scalino verso conquiste spirituali. Conservare il cuore aperto ai bisogni altrui e lavorare allo scopo di contribuire al maggior benessere e confort di altri, indubbiamente contribuisce in grado notevole a contrabbilanciare le suggestioni degradanti dell'amore di sè stessi.

La Scienza Cristiana arrichisce e sviluppa tutto ciò che vi è di buono nell'affetto umano, come pure ogni esperienza umana. A pagina 57 del libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures", Mrs. Eddy, che ne è l'autrice, scrive: "L'affetto umano non si riversa invano, anche se non viene contraccambiato. L'amore arrichisce la natura, allargandola, purificandola ed elevandola". La cosa magnifica a proposito dell'affetto umano disinteressato si è che non è mai riversato invano. La sua più tenue espressione deve, come "la qualità della compassione", benedire tanto "chi dà e chi riceve"; ed anche quando apparentemente rigettato, arrichisce pur sempre il datore.

L'affetto umano non raggiunge però mai le sue più alte possibilità, nè adempie la sua vera missione, fino a che non sia basato su di una comprensione della vera natura spirituale dell'uomo e la sua relazione con Dio. Quando questa grande lezione è stata imparata, anche parzialmente, per mezzo di una comprensione della Scienza Cristiana, l'affetto sgorga naturale e spontaneo verso quelli coi quali si viene in contatto. Poichè non è ognuno nella sua essenza reale un figliuolo del Padre? Fermiamoci a riflettere come Iddio vede la persona che noi forse abbiamo difficoltà a considerare con affetto. Contempla Egli forse le imperfezioni delle quali la nostra visione mortale sembra rendersi conto? Oppure vede Egli l'uomo fatto nella Sua immagine e simiglianza? La Scienza Cristiana insegna che poichè Iddio ha "gli occhi troppo puri per vedere il male", come dichiara il profeta Abacuc, Egli vede soltanto ciò che realmente esiste, l'uomo puro e perfetto di Sua propria creazione. Questo fatto rende capace la persona che sta ottenendo una comprensione della Scienza Cristiana, di separare il concetto falso, mortale dell'uomo dall'idea perfetta di Dio, di rigettare il primo quale falso e di accettare quest'ultimo quale vero, conservando così il modello di "bellezza, grandiosità e ordine", rivelatogli sulla montagna della visione spirituale.

Il grande guadagno in tutto questo si è che libera l'affetto umano da canali errati e vicoli di espressione, dall'indulgenza che potrebbe perdonare il male in un altro perchè quest'altro è amato, od essere troppo compiacente con una persona cara. Quanto spesso un affetto cieco, non istruito dall'amore di Dio, che comunica tanto saggezza che giustizia, non si è dimostrato un'insidia per quello stesso che doveva benedire, o erroneamente non ha tentato di tenere un'altro in una schiavitù gelosa! L'abilità di vedere tutti gli uomini, sia congiunti a noi da legami umani o no, nella luce della vera natura spirituale dell'uomo, quali idee dell'unica Mente, Dio, e di conseguenza quali esseri che meritano in ogni tempo la nostra considerazione, contribuisce molto a correggere un'indulgenza poco saggia da un lato, od una tendenza atrettanto poco saggia a condannare dall'altro—due stati che talvolta sembrano essere i Scilla e Caribdi fra i quali l'affetto umano fa naufragio.

L'affetto umano che è reso chiaro dalla vera comprensione di Dio e dell'uomo, mette sempre il benessere spirituale della persona amata al di sopra di tutto il resto. Come questo fu magnificamente illustrato dal pensiero di Cristo Gesù per sua madre, persino quando era appeso sulla croce. A Giovanni, che si guadagnò quella massima di tutte le distinzioni coll'essere riconosciuto quale "il discepolo che Gesù amava", fu data questa commissione. Chi, più teneramente di Giovanni, poteva somministrare al cuore che pur ora trasfiggeva la spada del dolore? Dove si poteva compiere la guarigione con maggior sicurezza che non nella casa dell'amato discepolo? E come pronta fu la risposta di Giovanni a questa consegna: leggiamo nel capitolo decimonono del suo Evangelo: "E da quell'ora quel discepolo l'accolse in casa sua".

In tal modo l'affetto umano, redento da una comprensione della relazione dell'uomo col Padre, può produrre la guarigione. Mrs. Eddy dice parlando della carriera terrestre di Cristo Gesù (*ibid.*, pag. 54): "Partendo dall'ampiezza del suo puro affetto, egli definì l'Amore".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Calm, Incessant Sea

An endless sweep
Of music
Rocked to sleep
On sighing breast.

Rising in graceful curl,
It breaks:
And wakes amid a swirl
Of foam—
Each sparkling bead
A pearl.

And breathing deep
Along the smoothed out sand,
Takes one quick, puzzled peep,
Then stretches forth a timid hand,
And hurries home
To dream again.

NOEL PATON.

Human Affection

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHAT an interesting sight it is to watch some of the breadwinners of the world as they start out in the morning for their places of business! The young father, turning again and again, and yet again, lest he miss one wave of a baby hand at the window. The business woman, looking back for a final sign of farewell for the day from the mother whom she supports, and who keeps the little home for them both. The man who invariably pauses at a certain corner for a signal of comradeship and encouragement from wife or daughter. How delightful are these tokens of unselfed human affection! How they cheer those who go forth to wrestle with world conditions, and remain like a sweet fragrance with the one whose duties lie with "the trivial round, the common task" of household affairs.

Paul in his epistle to the Romans speaks of those who were entirely lacking in obedience to God as "without natural affection." Human affection not only serves to brighten our present experience, but may prove a stepping-stone toward spiritual attainment. To keep the heart open to another's need and to work with the object of contributing to that other's greater welfare and comfort, assuredly helps in a great degree to offset the stultifying suggestions of self-love.

Christian Science enriches and enhances all that is good in human affection, as it does all human experience. On page 57 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy, its author, writes: "Human affection is not poured forth vainly, even though it meet no return. Love enriches the nature, enlarging, purifying, and elevating it." The beautiful thing about disinterested human affection is that it is never poured forth in vain. Its smallest expression must, like "the quality of mercy," bless both "him that gives, and him that takes;" and even when apparently rejected, it still enriches the giver.

Human affection never reaches its highest possibilities, however, or fulfills its true mission, until it is based upon an understanding of man's true spiritual nature and his relationship to God. When this great lesson is learned, even in a degree, through an understanding of Christian Science, affection flows out naturally and spontaneously to those with whom one comes into contact. For is not each one in his real selfhood a son of the Father? Let us but stop to think how God sees the one whom perhaps we are finding it hard to regard affectionately. Does He behold the imperfection of which our mortal vision seems to be aware? Or does He see the man made in His own image and likeness? Christian Science teaches that as God is "of purer eyes than to behold evil," as the prophet Habakkuk states, He sees only what really exists, the pure and perfect man of His own creating. This fact enables one who is gaining an understanding of Christian Science to separate the false, mortal concept of man from God's perfect idea, to reject the former as false and accept the latter as true, and thus maintain the pattern of "beauty, grandeur, order," revealed to him on the mount of spiritual vision.

The great gain in all this is that it rescues human affection from mistaken channels and by-ways of expression, from the leniency which may condone wrong in another because that other is beloved, or overindulge one who is dear. How often has an overweening affection, uninstructed by the love of God, which imparts both wisdom and justice, proved a snare to the very one whom it would bless, or mistakenly tried to hold another in jealous bondage! The ability to see all men, whether related to us by human ties or not, in the light of man's true spiritual nature, as ideas of the one Mind, God, and therefore at all times deserving of our consideration, does much to offset an unwise leniency on the one hand, or an equally unwise tendency to condemnation on the other—two states which oftentimes seem to be the Scylla and Charybdis between which human affection is wrecked.

Human affection which is clarified by the true understanding of God and man, always places the spiritual welfare of the loved one before everything else. How beautifully this was evidenced by Christ Jesus' care for his mother, even when he hung upon the cross. To John, who has earned that greatest of all distinctions in being known as "the disciple whom Jesus loved," was this charge given. Who, more tenderly than John, could minister to the heart through which the sword of grief was even now piercing? Where more surely than in the household of the beloved disciple could healing be accomplished? And how instant was John's response to this trust: we read in the nineteenth chapter of his Gospel, "And from that hour that disciple took her unto his own home."

Thus may human affection, redeemed by an understanding of man's relationship to the Father, bring about healing. Mrs. Eddy says in speaking of the earthly career of Christ Jesus (*ibid.*, p. 54), "Out of the amplitude of his pure affection, he defined Love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

The Minister Interviewed

The minister returned to his study in a fine glow of body and soul, to find a severe figure standing motionless in the middle of the room.

"Wass that what you call a sermon?" said Lachlan Campbell, without other greeting.

John Carmichael was still so full of joy that he did not catch the tone, and explained with college pedantry that it was hardly a sermon, nor yet a lecture.

"You may call it a meditation."

"I will be calling it an essay without one bite of grass for starving sheep."

Then the minister awoke from a pleasant dream. . . .

"What was wrong?" with an anxious look at the stern little man who of a sudden had become his judge.

"There wass nothing right, for I am not thinking that trees and leaves and stubble fields will save our souls, and I did not hear about sin and repentance and the work of Christ. It iss sound doctrine that we need, and a great peety you are not giving it."

The minister had been made much of in college circles, and had a fair idea of himself. He was a kindly lad, but he did not see why he should be lectured by an old Highlandman who read nothing except Puritans, and was blind with prejudice. When they parted that Sabbath afternoon it was the younger man that had lost his temper, and the other did not offer to shake hands.

Perhaps the minister would have understood Lachlan better if he had known that the old man could not touch food when he got home, and spent the evening in a fir wood praying for the lad he had begun to love. And Lachlan would have had a lighter heart if he had heard the minister questioning himself whether he had denied the Evangel or sinned against one of Christ's disciples. They argued together; they prayed apart.

Lachlan was careful to say nothing, but the congregation felt that his hand was against the minister, and Burnbrae took him to task.

"Ye maunna be ower hard on him, Maister Campbell, for he's but young, and comin' on fine. He hes a hearty word for ilka body on the road, and the sicht o' his fresh young face in the poopit is a sermon itsel'."

"You are wrong, Burnbrae, if you will be thinking that my heart iss not warm to the minister, for it went out unto him from the day he preached his first sermon. But the Lord regardeth not the countenance of man."

"Nae doot, nae doot; but I canna see onything wrang in his doctrine; it wudna be reasonable tae expect auld-fashioned sermons frae a young man, and I wud coont them barely honest. A'm no denying that he gaes far afield, and taks us tae strange lands when he's on his travels, but ye 'ill acknowledge that he gaithers mony treasures, and he aye comes back tae Christ."

"No, I will not be saying that John Carmichael does not love Christ, for I helf seen the Lord in his sermons like a face through a lattice. Oh, yes, and I hef felt the fragrance of the myrrh. But I am not liking his doctrine, and I wass thinking that some day there will be no original sin left in the parish of Drumtochety."—IAN MACLAREN in "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush."

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Fashions and Dressmaking

Chapeaux for Southern Suns

By ALIDA VREELAND

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

SHELTERED in their glass cases like exotic hothouse plants, the new southern chapeaux are arrayed in all their beauty, waiting for southland vacationists to waft them away to warmer climes. But ere they leave they have at least served to bring a hopeful message of spring to those who remain in northern temperatures. With their fragile fabrics and pastel coloring these hats refresh the shopper who has grown a little weary of warm browns and reds and somber blacks of winter fashions. Even if one is not traveling south it is sometimes wise to buy a southern hat and keep it for northern summer wear. Because of a limited season and a limited clientele, southern styles have a way of retaining their exclusiveness. The normal spring and summer fashions arriving later are copied on a more wholesale scale to meet a greater demand and consequently lose much in individuality.

Brims Again

As usual, the large hat finds early favor under southern suns. Ranging from the huge cartwheel proportions of the beach hats in gayly colored straws to the smaller types for street wear, the hat with a brim ascends in favor over the brimless and almost crownless affairs worn in the North at present. The introduction of several new fabrics to the accepted straws adds further interest to southern modes.

Among the large sport styles rough straws, both dull and shiny, head the list. A particular favorite in one shop is of natural-colored dull straw with its brim hand-tinted in rainbow shades. A deep blue, red or green is gradually shaded into other lighter colors toward the crown which is shallow and banded with one of the new dull crepe ribbons matching one of the brim colors.

Numerous versions of white straw are stressed for southern resort wear. Especially new are the large floppy white straws with a very high luster almost resembling mother-of-pearl. Pastel shades are also popular in this brilliant straw, yellows in both dull and shiny surfaces enjoying their customary vogue. Moisture-proof cluvette linen has become an important hat fabric this year in white and yellow, combined with delicately colored linen appliquéd on brims and crowns. These droop on the sides where they are wide, and narrow toward the front and back. Batiste embroidery stiffened to the consistency of straw is another fabric innovation among hats. A large model in batiste finished its brim and banded its crown with horsehair. One of the illustrations shows a hat of the same embroidery developed in a smaller model. Two colors of velvet ribbon are tied into soft bows on the left side.

Sports styles are increasing their choice of straws. Added to the ever popular and practical baku are the new toyo straws. This is an extremely fine and even weave similar to the petit point of last season. Pastel shades in fabrics usually bind the brim with matching ribbon around the crown.

Backgammon hats are also prominent among the Palm Beach promenaders. Composed of fine natural colored straw or linen, with brims stitched in red and blue patterns, the crowns are encircled with narrow tailored folds of red, white and blue.

Milan appears in dressy and tailored versions. Reboux sponsors one of these trimmed with black ostrich. A large picture hat of Milan adds an inch-and-a-half border to its brim of pink open-work straw, similar to tatting.

New Materials and Motifs

Ropette is a smart daytime straw resembling the texture of baku or coarse linen. Illustrated above is a tailored hat of this material in yellow, with brim embellished with irregular vertical stitching in brown and matching grosgrain band about the crown. This hat is duplicated in numerous other desirable color combinations adaptable to either immediate northern or southern wear.

The picturesque quality of the large formal styles is exemplified in the large hat illustrated. This lovely creation is composed of two widths of black straw braid irregularly sewed on a lace foundation. The left side dips under the weight of a gold-and-black ostrich feather. Its crown is quite shallow, a feature of the past season preserved among most of the models shown so far. With a formal afternoon frock of black-and-white lace or one of the alluring fluttery prints of chiffon, the soft lines and large brim of such a hat are essential.

Black fish-net straws over pale pink transparent foundations are a new variation on the formal hat theme. Because of their lightness, the wearer is scarcely conscious of their existence, yet their softening influence on the features makes them popular with the woman who seeks charm in her hats.

The Small Hat

Small hats in a few of the lacy straws enable the woman to whom the large hat is unbecoming to choose something suitable for formal occasions. Pliable hand-crocheted silk straws of the softly molded contours of the hair hat may be worn with elaborate afternoon gowns, provided there is a brim of some kind.

Courtesy of Bonwit Teller

Left—Sports or Street Hat of Ropette, With Brim Stitched in a Contrasting Color. Center—Formal Afternoon Hat of Black Straw Braid on a Lace Foundation, With Gold-and-Black Ostrich Feathers. Right—Informal Hat of Embroidered Batiste Trimmed With Bows in Two Tones of Velvet Ribbon.

Susanne Talbot has fashioned an engaging model of in-between size of black organdy stitched in white. It is turned up in front in a manner suggesting the sou'wester.

Small daytime models to accompany the new silk print frocks are often brimless or have their narrow brims turned jauntily off the face. Rough straw using small ribbon or feather fancies or the new straw and wool visca is stressed among these informal models. Visca is a most desirable hat fabric combining the sheen and stiffness of straw with the softness of wool. The ever-faithful beret also finds a suitable medium in the softly woven straws and appears once more in a fascinating array of pastel colors for southern sojourners.

Fashion Nuggets

As a trimming or accessory for pastel and white costumes, brown is most important. Brown fur trims the short sleeve in many of the suits and ensembles for dressy afternoon and spectator sports. Evening gowns with removable jackets have also adopted the fur idea.

Crepe-shantung—a soft pure-dye silk with a dull finish—is styled in sports and spectator sports frocks. Its popularity is assured on account of its tubbing qualities.

Pajamas are considered a definite part of the wardrobe, not only for sleeping, lounging and beach wear, but for dinner and evening as well. The latter models follow the lines in vogue for dresses for like occasions, showing the same draped necklines, bolero jackets, jeweled belts, and elaborate sleeve treatments, as outstanding features.

Angora, in the daintiest of shades, has edged its way into wraps for formal evening wear. They are usually hip-length, with flowing sleeves and scarf. They are wonderfully light in weight, still giving the needed warmth, and the silklike appearance of the brush gives a misty air to its wearer.

One's hat, gown and shoes should be of matching tone, the color contrast being augmented by scarf, belt or tie. The bag also should carry the combination color.

Lingerie Cut to the Lines of Each Costume

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

LINGERIE in the new fashion should follow the line, for underwear is designed to be really a foundation for the dress. For this reason, frills and furbelows, lover's knots and posies, have vanished, and a flat, smooth surface is desirable. Skirt length, silhouette, flare, bodice and décolletage are all taken into account in the architecture of the particular underdress for a certain costume, and because of the subtle seamings and intricate joinings shown by present-day modes, the greatest care is taken in cutting and fitting the garment over which a smart gown is to be worn. Thus is produced a demand for lingerie designed to fit each type and style of dress, from the simplest frock for morning or sports, to a costume for occasions of formality. Fine and accurate workmanship have become of utmost importance with the introduction of Empire, Greek, Russian and Victorian styles.

Outfits of Satin

The assortment is large, the variants many in design, color and fabric, but this is always supple, silky and filmy. Within memory, only linen of the finest quality was acknowledged to be correct for undergarments; that is, for nightgowns, chemises, panties or petticoats, of which there were several for dressy occasions. If the linen were hand-woven, all the better, but in any event, the garments were required to be handmade. Silk, except for petticoats to be worn under gowns of wool or silk, was a vulgarity, and silk lingerie was taboo along with silk handkerchiefs. It is a far cry from such dress conventions, that now seem so quaint, to the filmy silken things of today. Some of these are as fine and as beautiful in texture as the overdress. Entire outfits of lingerie are made of the sheerest materials, or of satin, supple but stately enough for a ball gown. Seasons seem not to be taken into account in the choice, for satin has been and continues to be a high light in material for underwear the year-round. It is a particularly happy choice for chemises, step-ins and for slips. Because of its weight and sheen, satin is an ideal material to use with any of the thin stuffs of which day-time and evening gowns are fashioned, for summer and winter.

With the existence of a natural waistline acknowledged, the point is carefully emphasized in chemises and slips. These are fitted to the figure, at least to the point of the hips, and below are made to flare with gores or godets or with pleating. Some of the most chic chemises are short and fit "like a glove," with a regular skirt of narrow pleating that reaches almost to the knees. A delightful model hailing from Paris is made of flesh-tinted voile, cut short over the hips and forming a panel back and front, edged with an appliqué of Alençon lace, which repeats the same outline about the top.

Much lace is used, but always as a part of the garment, or in a flat trimming. All of this is tinted in tones of beige, butter-color, ecru and black. Old favorites in the dead white and cream of Irish, Valenciennes and linen laces are almost never seen, and in their stead appear Alençon, Racine and point de Venise. Tinted lace is used with white fabrics as well as with those dyed the same shade, and in the finer garments, most lavishly. Chemises have shaped panels of lace the entire length, bands of insertion outlining the fitted seams, over the bust and hips and a graceful pointed yoke at the top. All of the chemises, as well as dress slips, have narrow ribbon straps, as inconspicuous as possible, over the shoulders.

Flat and Lace-Trimmed

Lingerie for evening wear is distinctive, and chemises are cut to follow the décolleté line of the gown. A chemise to fit a flaring princess gown is made to fit closely about the front, the top finished with a band of lace that curves downward at the back, where it is laced with a narrow ribbon. Another band of the lace above, and one below the hips keeps the material smooth, and the skirt is cut bias to ripple at the bottom. This bias cut is used in many of the chemise models in satin, which is most effective in pure white, with richly tinted, heavy lace. One of the handsomest lingerie outfits for a bride is made of white satin throughout, with insets and shaped top and bottom of ecru lace.

Most of the smaller garments are made at least partly of lace. Panties cut like butterfly wings fit smoothly about the waist and hips and have deep points of lace. Another model is seamed to fit without fullness or a wrinkle, with lace finishing the waistband and bordering the garment all around.

Semi-Precious Stones Glow With Color

AN INTERESTING feature of present jewelry fashions is the artistic use of the secondary stones, such as the quartz, turquoises, amber, coral, jade and lapis lazuli. These are sometimes referred to as the semi-precious stones; their beauty is unquestioned, not alone on account of their wide range of color and shade but as offering opportunity for fine craftsmanship.

The casual shopper may not be aware of the large number of lovely stones included in the quartz. This mineral, formed of hexagonal crystals, is familiar in the brilliant white rock crystal often imitated in glass. Modern jewelry is now utilizing the clouded and opaque white crystal and combining it effectively with colored stones.

Although the true topaz is classed as a precious stone, the secondary topaz is a quartz. Amethyst is a quartz, so is chalcedony, the red carnelian, the pale green chrysoprase, the dull green prase, the bloodstone, onyx and the various agates. There are other lovely colored quartzes not especially named, such as the rose quartz and those in various shades of yellow and brown.

Interesting Craftsmanship

Quartz is susceptible of a high polish; it can also be carved, etched, engraved, lightly faceted or more deeply cut. Carving and striking color combinations, two conspicuous features of the jewelry of today, may both be achieved in the various varieties of this mineral.

One of the beautiful neck chains of the season is a combination of rose crystal balls and flat disks of carved amethysts, the various shades in the latter stone combining perfectly with the faceted rose quartz.

At the moment, turquoise undoubtedly leads in fashion appeal and offers wide selection from the small bead ropes to strings of the beautiful darker blue matrix stones. At a moderate price are to be had excellent imitations of the light blue turquoise in necklace and earring sets. A small jewelry collection in a smart dress house includes handsome chains of pressed blue glass alternating with rose quartz.

Coral and lapis lazuli are not imitated well, the differing prices asked for these depending on the color of the stones and the value of the mounting. The blood-red coral is especially handsome made up in long chains and matching earrings. Lapis is sometimes strung with small gold beads or the lapis balls alternated with carved ivory oblongs. Distinguished day jewelry calls on the carnelian, particularly in the darker shades which suggest red amber.

The similarity in the present jewelry and hat made by craftsmen of centuries past has led certain of the better shops to include what might be termed museum pieces in their jewelry departments. Antique amber chains that reach well below the waist are heavy with carved balls of old red amber; to one of these time has given an almost purple tone. This chain is priced at $1000. In the same store is a modern chain of exquisitely polished brown amber at $150. Handsome amber can be bought at a lower figure. The saleswomen report that the wide use of brown in day frocks has revived interest in amber which, after all, is a form of resin, not a stone.

The settings of these semi-precious gems and their workmanship are often decidedly Oriental. Fine gold is worked in filigree while jade, ivory and the various quartzes are carved, etched and cut in quaint outline. Equally noticeable in the collections are sets of Victorian jewelry employing topaz or carved coral.

Synthetic Stones

For formal evening use rhinestones are still utilized and often in combination with the semi-precious stones. The greatest use of synthetic stones is in buckles and clips, which may be classed as costume accessories rather than as jewels.

Hematite, a brownish-red ore, is featured by importing houses in brooches and pendants. It is effectively combined with rhinestones or with marcasite. A complete set, consisting of necklace, one bracelet, two clips and a ring is shown in hematite and marcasite. Also interesting for the lady who prefers brown for her winter suit are bracelet, ring and short necklace sets of shaded brown agate.

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Auto Dry Wash
BATAVIA NEW YORK

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Dry, flyaway hair now can have its own special, gentle soap—Packer's Olive Oil Shampoo. Here is a golden liquid, faintly fragrant. It gives a gorgeous snowy lather that cleanses quickly and thoroughly. But it has a special secret of its own!

Packer's Olive Oil Shampoo

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Both these liquid shampoos, like the famous Packer's Tar Soap—are pure vegetable oil soaps. They are made with the skill and care that have made Packer's Tar Soap famous. At drug or department stores, you will find these three Packer soaps, ready to keep your hair so naturally shining and fluffy that it will always be a friendly frame for your face.

Packer's OLIVE OIL PINE TAR Shampoos

Sample 10c

Enclose coin (not stamps) and state whether you wish the *olive oil*, the *pine tar shampoo*, or the *tar soap*. Address, Packer, Dept. 26-A2, 101 West 31st Street, New York City.

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ENNA JETTICK DEALERS
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Fashions and Dressmaking

Southern Fashions for Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Miami Beach, Fla.

CHOOSING his outfit for a vacation in the South this winter is not the simple matter for a man that it was a few seasons ago. Then he could pack his tried and proven white flannel trousers and blue serge coat and his last summer's bathing suit, and after buying a new straw hat be all ready for a winter trip south.

Now things have changed, for men have taken up the ensemble idea and this year are pushing it more than ever, according to one of the leading authorities on men's apparel at this smart resort.

"This season," he says, "the correct ensemble carries out its scheme in various shades of the same color; that is, the shirt, tie, socks, handkerchief and coat should all be of one color shaded from dark to light. The striking contrasts recently in favor are no longer considered desirable."

"We cater only to men of the most conservative tastes," this authority said to a Monitor correspondent, "and here is an outfit that embodies all the newest points for the well-dressed man."

A Correct Outfit

The jacket was a light tan worsted; the trousers were of white wool corduroy (which is new this season and absolutely the smartest material for this purpose; in pale tan it ranks equally with white); the shirt was of imported tan madras; the tie plain brown; the socks were French lisle, tan-colored with brown silk hand-embroidered clocks; the Oxfords of white buckskin with tan leather trim; the belt was fashioned of alligator; the handkerchief of white linen with brown corners which exactly matched the tie. A Panama hat completed this ensemble which may be varied by different combinations. Tan trousers and a brown coat could be used with the same accessories. Or with the white trousers could be worn a dark bottle-green coat with black-and-white shoes, black belt and shirt tie and socks to harmonize with the jacket. A great variety of ensembles can be worked out with a little care.

The correct materials for the jacket are camel's hair worsted gabardine and flannel. One jacket of each material in different colors and completed by harmonizing accessories, with white and tan trousers, will give a man ample variety with the different combinations that can be utilized.

Whatever the color chosen for the cravat, it must shade toward the soft pastel tones. Bright shades are not desirable. Plain colors are much liked, but small, neat patterns are also worn. And there is a very large design shown in a French silk which, when cut into ties, shows only a portion of the pattern so no two are alike.

Beach Regalia

This season's bathing suits have a wool jersey shirt which is striped horizontally with broad bands of two shades, such as navy and light blue, tan and brown, dark and light green. Flannel trunks match either stripe, and here again variety is attained by having a pair in each shade. Belts may be white or of either shade in the stripes.

The beach robe may be of chenille which is the newest material for this garment. It comes in an endless variety of inconspicuous patterns. A dark blue design on a white ground is good to wear with a blue bathing suit. Blue-and-white linen beach shoes complete this ensemble. Robes of heavy white imported terry cloth with sports scenes in black or dark blue for a border are also good. Plain flannel in pastel shades, preferably blues and tans, is also liked for beach robes. Stripes are seldom seen now in these garments.

Beach pajamas are popular, especially for cabana wear and going to and from the beach. They are of plain colored flannel. A smart set shown had a knee-length, belted coat of brown with tan trim. The trousers were tan with brown cuffs. The coat of such a suit can also be used as a beach robe over the bathing suit.

On the Golf Course

If a man is not on the beach he is apt to be on the golf course. Here a conservative yet smart ensemble would be the conventional plus fours in a light tan shade with cap to match; brown sweater and hose. Each of these should show a touch of orange. Or with the same trousers and cap, dark green sweater and socks are equally good.

Although the plain colors are still liked best for golf hose, there is a return this season to the diamond designs but in very subdued shades. These stockings come in genuine angora, soft as kitten's fur, in pale green and tan or in French blue and tan, and are distinctive with harmonizing accessories.

DARK ACCESSORIES WITH LIGHT SUIT STRIKE NEW NOTE

Sports Costume With Double-Breasted Waistcoat From Lucien Lelong.

An attractive sports costume in the collection of Lucien Lelong is shown in the photograph above. Both the jacket and skirt are of light beige jersey with a blouse of crepe-de-chine of the same shade, while the waistcoat is of dark-green jersey, making a striking color combination.

Dainty Hand Bags

WITH an eye to the woman who goes South in the winter, manufacturers are producing hand bags in pastel colors as fitting accessories for summery costumes. Experienced travelers are aware that though the hand bags carried while on board ship may be dark and serviceable, dainty bags will appear instantly when land trips are contemplated. The new leathers seen are especially attractive because of the delicate colors in which they are developed. Pigskin leather, for example, is considered one of the smartest leathers both because of its soft surface and because it takes the pastel colors exceptionally well. Shops display these colored leather bags with matching narrow belts. As popular as colors are, though, white is first in the fashion spotlight in small accessories as in frocks. Morocco is seen to its best advantage in white and is also attractive in a clear turquoise-blue.

Three new leathers for hand bags are also offered in light colors. Pelican, as one is called, is similar to ostrich, although it has fewer nubs. Frogskin is a leather having a mottled surface of dots, and chameleon has both fine and coarse markings, with the motifs circular in shape. Although not shown in light colors, alligator, lizard, suède, and calfskin are considered smart for more utilitarian hand bags for the necessary dark ensemble. The fact that shoes in two combinations of these leathers are to be had to match the hand bags is one reason for their continued popularity.

Another innovation in complementary slipper-and-hand-bag sets sponsors, for the lining of both articles, pastel colors in check designs. Checks, dots, and similar patterns are used to line shoes of suède, and tweed prints in either black and white or brown and beige are considered smart linings for alligator or lizard shoes.

Tiny flat fur bows, used to smart effect on afternoon slippers and accompanying hand bags, are still another individual touch, giving an interesting accessory note to the complete costume.

Veils Add Piquancy

UNLESS one understands the trick of adjusting a little French nose or "brow" veil, the result may not be satisfactory. The use of one of these smart little millinery accessories often adds becomingness to an off-the-brow hat, and its proper arrangement is worth considering. The simplest adjustment is to tie the veil around the head before putting on the hat. This has the advantage of keeping the coiffure well in place and protects it from being disarranged when the hat is removed. The veil so worn can be placed at any desired angle, a favored outline just now being a decided slant, exposing about half the forehead. A very short veil, so used, is caught in place with several fine hairpins, as the hat cannot be trusted to hold such a flimsy trifle securely in place.

Another method of veil adjustment is on a separate bandeau of belting ribbon. The veil is caught to the top of the bandeau, either straight across or with one side much higher than the other. The bandeau is slipped over the hair and serves to keep it in place. The hat goes on over it, entirely concealing the bandeau but leaving the attached veil well placed. Extra fullness can be drawn back and caught to the hat with an ornamental clip or held close to the hair with an invisible hairpin.

Still another favored adjustment is to attach the veil across the outside of the hat in front only, gathering the ends into a small space easily held to the hat with ornamental clips. It is obvious that any one of these methods of veil adjustment is an improvement over the more casual way of tying the veil around the hat.

These little veils furnish a practical way of giving novelty to one's headgear and possibly prolonging the usefulness of some favorite hat. They are to be had in black, brown and blue, which are considered the basic millinery colors. Some of the novelty veils are woven with an amusing design to represent one's hair falling across the forehead, either in a straight "bang" effect or in little curls and tendrils. Such a design, placed with the fancy mesh at the bottom instead of over the forehead, results in a becoming border. The same veil, reversed, has an entirely different effect.

Veilings by the yard are also offered in a variety of color and design not seen for many seasons. A half yard of this type of veiling cut in half lengthways is sufficient for two French nose veils, each with a selvedge at the lower edge.

Necklace Necklines

ONE of the most becoming fashion details of the moment is the so-called "necklace neckline." This novelty consists of one or more beaded bands, so shaped as to follow the neckline of the dress, whether it be a low-cut, formal décolletage, or the simple U-shaped opening of an informal little frock. The beadwork is usually done on the softest of self-colored net or voile so that the bands drape as gracefully as a necklace, even though attached to the gown at the shoulders, where it is important that the neckline be kept in place.

An imported evening gown, recently displayed, featured such a necklace décolletage in a series of jeweled bands, hanging loose from the dress except at the shoulders, the bands graduating and converging until they formed slender shoulder straps. The idea was later copied for an afternoon frock, three closely beaded bands uniting in a smart epaulet effect on the shoulders and for about three inches below, both back and front. The bands were then released, the top one in front outlining the curved neckline, while the other two hung, necklace fashion, reaching to the somewhat high-placed waistline. Both back and front of this frock were treated in the same way, with the exception that the neckline was considerably higher in the back. Turquoise and jet were chosen for the neckline bands on this black dress. A matching bracelet was worn on the long sleeve just below the elbow on the left arm. Trimming of this type can be done directly on the dress, following the neckline closely, and with the necklace effect emphasized by loosely draped strands below, or the entire decoration can be separate, attached only at the shoulders. When the work is done directly on the gown, the necklace motifs are closely set and give a more solid effect than the lower part of the design.

It is sometimes possible to pick up odd bits of costume jewelry well adapted to this use. One of the new evening necklaces, for instance, is shaped like a baby's bib, the deeply curved front being a latticework of rhinestones and the ends decreasing in width to a single row of brilliants. The whole is edged with sparkling rhinestone pendants. Two such necklaces provide an inexpensive and effective bodice garniture, both back and front, the long, narrow ends meeting as shoulder straps. A home dressmaker has cleverly carried out this idea, using open-mesh silver net with rhinestone banding and pendants.

The shops are also carrying a variety of simple beaded necklines both in pointed and U-shaped effect, to be slipped over the head and allowed to fall in place concealing the neckline of the dress. They are of beaded bandings, shaped to lie flat and trim, with no further adjustment than perhaps an ornamental clip on each shoulder. In black and white bugles with sleeve-bands to match, such a set is demure enough for the simplest of frocks yet smart and effective. A matching belt ornament and handbag clasp would complete the accessory ensemble. These neckline necklaces now come in the so-called "backgammon" colorings in enamel and wood plaques suited for sports wear.

FOR TRAVELERS TO THE LAND OF SUNSHINE

Tweed Effects for Outdoor Wear Continue Their Popularity.

For those traveling to the south of Europe here are three suitable designs from London for the journey. At the left is shown a seven-eighths length coat of stockinette in tweed effect, over a dress of the same material. The center figure is wearing a light tweed frock, cut to look like a coat and skirt, and worn with a tailored tweed coat the same shade as the pattern on the frock, carrying out the color ensemble. The thick tweed cape shown at the right can be worn over either of the other models, adding the degree of comfortable warmth necessary for occasional cool days.

Unique Embroideries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manchester, Eng.

A woman's bodice of pineapple fiber, so fine that it appears to be woven from glass filaments, is one of the items in a remarkable but little-known collection of embroideries of Lewis F. Day, an author, artist and cretonne designer, which has been given to the city by Mrs. Day.

In the collection, a catalogue of which has been completed, the work of many countries is represented. Over one piece, an embroidered Indian sari many yards long, 20 embroiderers are said to have taken two years; and there are also many fine examples of Chinese and Persian as well as English work.

Smocking and Fagoting

SMOCKING looks like an intricate bit of needlecraft, but actually it is very easy to do. It is done by taking plain stitches upon designated dots or markings. It makes an attractive, inexpensive trimming that is particularly suited to children's dresses. By following a few directions anyone can do smocking.

First: Spread the material to be smocked flat upon the table, keeping the right side up; then place a yard-stick or tape measure upon it where the smocking is to be done and with a lead pencil make straight rows of tiny dots three-eighths of an inch apart each way. The number of rows of dots depends upon the amount of smocking that is needed.

Second: When the rows of dots are all made, the smocking is started by pushing the needle up from the wrong side of the material through the first dot of the first horizontal row and taking a tiny stitch through the second dot on the right side of the same row, thus drawing the two black dots together and catching them firmly with an overstitch. That is all there is to the smocking stitch.

Third: The next two dots on the same row are caught together in the same way—just by bringing the needle up from the underside of the goods, pushing it through dot 3, catching dot 4 on the right side and fastening the dots together with an overstitch. This process is repeated until all the dots are caught together in pairs. The one important thing to remember in smocking is this: Begin the first row on the first dot, the second row on the second dot, the third row on the first dot, thus alternating from first dot to second dot until all the rows are finished. A touch of color may be given by using thread of various shades that harmonize.

Fagoting

Fagoting is another and effective handmade trimming. It is popular at present and the fagot stitch is easily worked.

First: Take the folds of material to which the fagoting stitch is to be applied and baste them smoothly upon firm paper, leaving a small even space between them for the stitching.

Second: The fagot sitch is done from side to side between the folds, and in doing it there are just two things to remember: One is to begin to sew from the left side to the right, and the other is that in crossing and recrossing from side to side the needle must always pass under the preceding stitch.

Capes are smart and appear on many of the spring coats and suits. Dresses, also, have continued this mode, and are extremely appealing to the debutante.

COLONIAL SILHOUETTES

Beautiful black ebony finish, with gold oval liner

Size 4 x 5" Prepaid in U.S.A. $3.00 per pair

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CP The Wonder Paper, dusts, cleans and polishes, all at once. It is a fine, soft paper, containing good furniture polish. Discard the dirt-filled dust rag and use clean, convenient CP Paper.

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Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co.

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HE'S WALKING NOW . . . walking all alone! He's now getting big enough to discriminate and he'll like Ralston Whole Wheat Cereal. Crowded into its whole wheat goodness are the things which appeal to every growing and active child. Pure golden ripe whole wheat unrobbed of any of its natural goodness . . . that's Ralston Whole Wheat Cereal.

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smart

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● AT FIRST GLANCE you'll be intrigued by the smart design, the delightful pattern and the unusual texture of this new Bradley. . . . The secret of its charm is in Le Mer, a brand-new water-wear fabric, exclusive with Bradley.

Le Mer is made of the softest French-spun yarn of exceptionally fine gauge, and therefore 30 per cent lighter than other bathing-suit materials. A suit of Le Mer fits as snugly (and as comfortably) as a stocking and gives the "molded" figure effect. It is pre-shrunk, of course, and double quick at drying. And its unusual life and snap are the secret of intricate and capable machines which were made in France and imported exclusively for Bradley.

With the above Bradley (No. 27578) the all-over fish pattern of the upper is knitted in, not applied . . . a distinctive feature with Le Mer. The brief trousers are becomingly pleated. The armholes and neckline are edged in white (particularly flattering to sun-tanned skins.) And you can get it in Empire, White and Blue; Black and White; Brown and Yellow; and Scarlet and White. There are several other attractive Bradleys in this smart new fabric. They are in plain, solid colors or duo-tones, in one and two piece models, from $6 to $9.50. You should make a point of seeing them before you start for the Southland. . . . Bradley Knitting Co., Delavan, Wisconsin.

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SUDANETTE

Sudanette Co., Inc., New Bedford, Mass.

SUBSTANTIAL REACTION IN STOCK MARKET

Pivotal Issues Sell Two or More Points Lower—Closing Weak

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—The stock market experienced one of the sharpest reactions of the month today. Trading was accelerated only moderately, however, sales aggregating 1,600,000 shares.

Losses of 2 to 5 points embraced a wide assortment of pivotal shares. U. S. Steel, American Can, American Telephone, North American and New York Central lost 3 or more, and Allied Chemical, Eastman, Case and Auburn 4 to 5.

The closing tone was weak.

The weekly steel trade reviews indicated that improvement in that basic industry, had been all but halted, pending further improvement in general business. Both Iron Age and Steel placed ingot output for the last week at 47 per cent of capacity, contrasted with 46 the preceding week. U. S. Steel's last quarter earnings of 70 cents a share were exactly as estimated in advance of the report yesterday, but a larger proportion of that amount came from tax credit and special adjustments than expected. Only 27 cents a share came from actual operations.

Reports from large-scale merchandising organizations were relatively satisfactory, but these issues eased with the rest of the list. Woolworth reported 1930 net of $3.56 a share, or only 10 cents less than for 1929, and its financial position was strengthened further.

Sears Roebuck's sales for the first four weeks of the year are said to be about 10 per cent under 1930, contrasted with drops of more than twice that in the two preceding four-week periods. The 10 per cent drop scarcely reflects price reductions. Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. increased its annual dividend rate from $5 to $6 a share.

Coppers were also under pressure, as there was further talk of offerings of metal under the established price of 10 cents a pound. Freight car loadings for the week ended Jan. 17, showed a fair gain over the previous week, if anything slightly above the seasonal normal, but the aggregate level remained the lowest in years.

Petroleum statistics were distinctly unfavorable, showing a jump of a million barrels in gasoline in storage.

Credit conditions were virtually stationary, with little demand for funds.

Prices in the listed bond market again showed a tendency to ease today, and the lower trend was particularly marked in United States Governments.

The unexpected announcement by the Treasury of the sale Friday of $30,000,000 in notes, together with the discusion in Washington for immediate cash redemption of soldiers' certificates which might require flotation of a large bond issue, were described by bond men as influencing the decline in Government securities. In addition notes to the amount of $1,109,000,000 have been called for payment. March 15. There have been rumors in the banking circles that they may be refunded through a long-term bond issue.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Weak; U. S. Steel falls more than 3 points.

Bonds: Easy; long-term Governments weak.

Curb: Heavy; all groups under pressure.

Foreign Exchanges: Firm; sterling strong.

Cotton: Lower; increased southern selling.

Sugar: Steady; trade buying.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; bearish Kansas reports and beneficial rains Texas.

Corn: Weak; lower cables and larger Ohio offerings.

Cattle: Lower.

Hogs: Lower.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	10.46	10.47	10.26	10.29	10.41
May	10.69	10.71	10.52	10.53	10.64
July	10.93	10.94	10.76	10.77	10.87
October	11.16	11.17	11.01	11.02	11.10
December	11.33	11.33	11.19	11.19	11.28

Spots 10.40 down 10 points. Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	10.53	10.54	10.38	10.38	10.51
May	10.77	10.78	10.60	10.63	10.75
July	11.00	11.00	10.84	10.86	10.98
October	11.26	11.26	11.09	11.09	11.17

Tone at close firm.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	10.44	10.46	10.28	10.30	10.40
May	10.69	10.70	10.51	10.54	10.65
July	10.92	10.93	10.75	10.78	10.88
October	11.17	11.19	10.99	11.01	11.09
December	11.34	11.34	11.19	11.19	11.26

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
January	5.53	5.53	5.47	5.47	5.40
March	5.59	5.59	5.52	5.52	5.53
May	5.67	5.68	5.60	5.60	5.62
July	5.76	5.77	5.69	5.69	5.71
October	5.87	5.87	5.78	5.78	5.81
December	5.91	5.91	5.87	5.87	5.89

Spots 5.70, up 6 points. Tone at close barely steady. Sales 3000; (American) 1700.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
Wheat					
March	.79⅝	.79½	.79¼	.79¼	—¼
May	.81⅞	.81⅞	.81½	.81⅝	—¼
Corn					
March	.64¼	.64⅜	.62¼	.62¼	—2⅛
May	.66¼	.66⅜	.64⅛	.64⅛	—2
Oats					
March	.32⅜	.32⅝	.31¾	.31¾	
May	.32⅞	.33	.32⅛	.32⅛	
Lard					
March	8.37	8.37	8.37	8.37	
May	8.57	8.57	8.52	8.52	

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	.73½	.73¼	.73⅜	.73½
July	.60⅛	.59	.59¾	.60⅝

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	.57⅞	.56⅞	.57⅛	.57⅝
July	.58⅜	.58	.58⅛	.58⅜
October	.60	.59¼	.59⅝	.59⅞

GERMAN GENERAL ELECTRIC

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—German General Electric (A. E. G.) has declared a 7 per cent dividend for 1930, against 9 per cent in 1929, according to private cable advices. Shares on the Berlin Boerse opened at 87 today and closed at 90, against Tuesday's close of 88.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	1930 Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 28	Last Jan. 27
13½	9	..	Abitibi	4700	11¼	10	11	9⅝
46¼	40	6	Abitibi pf	1300	44¼	43	44¼	40½
30⅞	20	..	Ab & Straus	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
21½	16¼	1.60	Adams Ex	300	21	19⅞	20	20¼
87	83½	5	Adams Ex pf	10	87	87	87	..
3¼	3	..	Adv-Rumely	600	3¼	3	3	3¼
12	12	..	Adv-Ru pf	200	12	12	12	..
¾	⅜	..	Affiumada	400	½	½	½	½
103⅞	92½	3¶	Air Reduc	2100	95½	94⅝	94⅞	96⅝
9¼	7⅝	.60¶	Airway El	200	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	..
⅞	¼	..	Ajax Rubber	3600	½	½	½	..
9⅞	7	.40	Alaska Jun	18300	8⅞	8¼	8¼	8⅛
8	6½	..	Albany PWP	400	7	6¾	6¾	..
10⅞	7¾	..	Alleghany	9400	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	10⅛
55	39¾	5½	Alleghany pf	200	54⅝	54	54	54½
179⅛	153½	6	Allied Chem	4500	161	155½	157	161
38¾	32⅞	3	Allis-Chal	1500	36⅞	35¼	35⅝	36⅝
18¾	15	2	AL Port Cem	400	17	16⅞	16⅞	17¼
64⅛	62	3	Am Bk N pf	1130	64¼	64	64¼	..
26½	20	..	Am Ag Ch of Del	100	24½	24½	24½	..
2½	2	..	Am Ag Ch Conn	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
11¼	8¼	..	Am Br Bov	900	10½	9⅝	9⅞	10⅝
56⅛	45¼	7	Am Br Bv pf	50	50⅝	50	50	55⅝
116⅝	106¼	4¶	Am Can	36300	112½	109¼	109⅝	113⅞
148	146	7	Am Can pf	100	147¼	147¼	147¼	..
34½	27	6	Am Car & F	400	33⅛	32	32	34
43¼	38¼	2¶	Am Chicle	400	42⅜	41	41	42¼
19⅛	15¾	2.40	Am Colortype	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
10⅛	9	..	Am Com Alc	400	9⅞	9¼	9¼	9⅝
24¾	19	..	Am European	300	24¼	24	24	..
182	182	6	Am Express	10	182	182	182	..
35½	26¾	..	Am & FPw	25100	30⅞	28⅞	29	30⅝
85	74	6	Am & FP 6	100	82	82	82	84
74¾	69	..	Am & FP 2pf	300	71⅝	71	71	..
10⅞	7	..	Am Hawaii	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
27¾	23¾	3¶	Am Ice	200	25¼	24¾	24¾	25¼
21⅞	18½	2	Am Int Corp	2600	20	19⅝	19¼	20¼
26⅞	20⅞	2	Am Loco	400	24¾	24	24	24½
19⅞	17¼	1	Am Metals	300	18½	18½	18½	18⅞
52¾	45	1¶	Am Pw & Lt	1200	51⅝	49¼	49¼	52
100½	94⅞	6	Am P & L 6	100	100½	100½	100½	97
81	80	5	Am P&L pf st	200	80⅞	80	80⅞	80
18⅞	15½	1	Am Radiat	3400	18	17	17¼	18
34¾	28¼	2¶	Am Roll Mill	3800	29⅛	28¼	29⅞	29¼
64¾	57	5	Am Saf Raz	700	64	63¼	63½	63⅞
7⅛	7	..	Am Seating	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
1	¾	..	Am Ship	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
100⅞	93½	6	Am Smelt 2pf	200	100¾	100½	100⅞	..
46⅞	40½	4	Am Smelt	3000	43½	43⅝	43¾	45¼
13⅝	2½	..	Am Solvents	200	3⅝	3	3¼	3½
29	25	3	Am Stl Fnd	600	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞	26⅞
111	110	7	Am Stl F pf	60	111	111	111	..
9	6⅜	..	Am Solv pf	600	8⅞	8¼	8⅝	..
39	37	2	Am Stores	100	39	39	39	39
50¾	42¾	5	Am Sugar	200	47	47	47	48⅞
17½	15¼	5	Am Tel&Cab	20	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅞
190¼	176¼	9	Am Tel&Te	12000	187¾	185½	186	188¾
105	90	8	Am Type	100	92½	92½	92½	92½
61⅝	53¾	2	Am Wat W	4000	57⅞	56	56	58
33	21	..	Am Wool pf	500	28¾	28¼	28¼	29⅞
5½	4½	..	Am Zinc	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
34⅞	29¾	2½	Anaconda	21300	33⅞	32¼	32¾	34
31	27	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	30⅝	29⅞	30	..
17	15½	2	Arch Dan	400	16½	16¼	16½	16½
72	60¼	7	Armour D pf	400	61	60⅞	61	..
4½	3	..	Arm Il A	720	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
2⅞	2	..	Arm Ill B	700	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
47	33	7	Arm Ill pf	400	35⅜	34⅞	34⅞	35½
4½	3⅝	..	Arnold Cons	400	4½	4¼	4½	..
27½	24¼	4	Aso Apparl	200	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛*	25¾
25¾	22	2½	Asso Dry G	100	25	25	25	25⅞
197⅞	178¼	10	Atchison	2600	197⅞	194½	195	196¾
106	102½	5	Atchison pf	400	106	105¾	106	105½
120	105	10¶	Atl Coast L	100	114¼	114¼	114¼	..
39	31	3	Atl G&WI	200	33	31	31	..
53½	50	5e	Atl G&WI pf	400	52½	51½	51½	..
22¾	18	1¶	Atl Refi..n	6300	22	21⅜	22	21¼
135¼	101½	4¶	Aubur Auto	28100	135½	130½	132¼	135½
2⅛	2	..	Austin N	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
4¾	3	..	Aviation	200	4⅛	4	4⅛	4¼
			—B—					
24¼	20¾	1¾	Baldwin	700	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	22¾
94½	88½	7	Baldwin pf	130	92	92	92	93
82	68⅛	7	Balt & O	4300	80½	77⅞	78¼	81
62⅝	56½	2½	Bangor & A	400	61½	61½	61½	61½
19	8	2	Barker Bros	10	9	9	9	9
13½	11¼	1	Barnsdall A	300	12¼	12	12¼	12¼
69¼	65	4	Beatrice	500	68	67	67	..
108½	106	7	Beatrice pf	100	108½	108½	108½	108¼
53	50	3	Beechnut	200	51	51	51	51¾
2⅞	2⅛	..	Belding H	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
20⅛	16⅞	1	Bendix	2100	19⅞	18⅞	19	20
35⅜	32¼	2	Best & Co	400	35	34¼	34¼	35¼
54⅞	45⅞	6	Beth Steel	2400	51⅛	48⅞	49	51½
122½	114½	7	Beth Steel pf	100	122½	122½	122½	121¼
27¼	24	1½	Blaw Knox	300	26⅛	26	26	26⅞
25⅜	20¾	3¶	Bohn Alum	400	24½	24	24¼	24½
61	60	4¶	Bon Ami A	200	61	61	61	..
70⅜	67½	3	Borden	400	69⅜	68⅞	69½	69⅞
25¼	20⅝	4	Borg Warner	2600	24	23	23	24½
1⅝	1	..	Bot M A	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
19	16½	..	Briggs	2700	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	17¼
62⅛	58¾	4	Bkyn Man T	400	60⅛	59½	59½	60½
89½	85⅞	6	Bkyn Man pf	200	89½	89½	89½	..
55	55	4	Bkyn-Qu'n pf	100	55	55	55	..
35½	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	100	34	34	34	34
8⅝	5½	..	Bruns Term	100	8	8	8	8¼
16⅞	14¼	1	Bucyrus	400	16½	16	16	16¾
28¾	25	2½	Bucy cv pf	10	112¼	112¼	112¼	..
10¾	9	1	Budd Wheel	500	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
17¾	11¾	1.60	Bullard	400	17	16	16	17
14¼	11¼	3	Bulova Watch	400	13½	13⅛	13⅛	14
25⅝	21½	..	Burroughs	2000	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	25
24⅞	23¼	2½	Bush Term	500	25½	24⅞	25½	24¼
104	100¾	7	Bush T deb	30	101½	101½	101½	104
1⅞	1½	.50	Butte Cop	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1½	1	2	Butte & Sup	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
46¼	37⅝	..	Byers	2500	44¾	42⅝	43¼	45
			—C—					
14⅞	11¾	2	Campbell	300	14½	14⅛	14½	14
39	37	..	Calumet & Ariz	200	38	38	38	39
9¾	8	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
34¾	29⅞	5	Canada Dry	1600	32	31½	32	32¼
43	38½	2½	Can Pac	1400	41⅞	41¼	41½	41⅞
95⅞	81¾	6	Case Thresh	9500	91	87¾	87½	92
113	113	7	Case Thr pf	100	113	113	113	113
38½	26⅞	3	Caterpillar	1000	38⅛	37	37¾	37
24½	24	..	Cav-Dbbs pf	90	24	24	24	..
7½	5½	..	Celotex	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½
25¾	23	2	Cerro de P	800	25½	23⅞	23⅞	25
4⅞	2¼	..	Cert-Teed	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
22⅝	17¾	1.80	Checker Cab	1600	20⅞	19⅞	19⅞	21¼
50¼	40	3	Ches Corp	1400	49⅜	49	49	49¾
45	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	1800	44⅞	43⅛	43⅛	44⅞
2¾	⅞	..	Chi & Alton	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
1⅞	¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
7½	6⅛	..	ChiGt West	1000	7	6⅞	7	7⅜
23⅞	19¼	1	Chi Gt W pf	1600	23¼	21¼	21¼	23¼
8⅞	5¼	..	Chi M&SP	2200	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8½
14⅝	9½	..	Chi M&SP pf	1900	14⅜	13½	13⅝	14⅜
44	33	4	Chi & NW	1500	41⅝	41	41	42
12¼	10	..	Chi Pneu	100	10½	10	10	10
65½	47¼	7	Chi RI	800	65½	63	63	64
90	84	6	Chi R I 6%	200	90	90	90	..
23	22	3	Chi Yel Cab	20	22	21½	21½	22
100¾	94	7	Chi RI 7%	100	100¾	100¾	100¾	..
29	25½	2.40	Childs	100	28	27½	27½	27¾
35	26	3½	Chile Copper	50	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	..
18¼	15⅞	1	Chrysler	3500	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	17½
36¾	35¾	3.60§	City Ice	700	36⅜	36	36	..
80	77⅛	6½	City Ice pf	40	79½	78¾	79¼	79
149¾	149¾	10	City Invest	30	149¾	149¾	149¾	..
4	2¾	..	City Stores	400	3⅝	3¼	3¼	3⅝
21½	20	3½	City Stor A	10	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
100	95	7	Cluett P pf	10	95	95	95	99⅞
155	142¼	6	Coca Cola	1200	153¾	152¾	152¾	154⅝
51	50½	3	Coca Cola A	200	51⅜	51¼	51⅜	..
49	47	2½	Col Palm	100	47½	47½	47½	47⅝
15	12	..	Collins&A	700	12⅝	12	12	12½
26½	21⅞	..	Colo F&I	400	25	24⅛	24⅛	24⅞
37⅞	33¼	2§	Colum Gas	9500	36⅝	35⅝	36	36½
105¼	100⅞	6	Col Gas pf A	400	104	103¾	104	..
86½	73½	6	Col Carbon	2000	86¾	83¼	83¼	85¾
9⅜	7¾	¾	Col Graph	1900	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	8⅝
20	18⅞	2	Com Cred	10	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
23½	20	1¾	Com Cred pf	100	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	20½
90	83	6	Com Inv Tr Co pf	400	88	87	88	87
29¼	25	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	800	28⅜	28	28	28½
18⅞	15⅛	1	Com Sol	6500	18¼	16⅞	17½	18⅝
10⅛	8	.60	Comwlth So	11000	9⅞	9½	9⅞	9⅞
96¾	91½	6	Comwlth So 6pf	400	96	95½	95½	96¼
9	6⅞	..	Congoleum	300	8½	8¼	8½	8⅝
13⅛	9⅝	2	Con Film	1800	12⅝	12½	12½	12⅞
18¼	15¾	2	Con Film pf	1600	17½	17¼	17½	17⅝
91¾	82½	4	Con Gas	8500	90¼	88	88⅝	90
104	102	5	Con Gas pf	100	104	104	104	104
⅞	¼	..	Con Textile	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
8½	6½	1.20	Container A	300	7	6⅞	6⅞	..
3	2⅜	..	Container B	400	2¾	2¼	2¼	..
26	17¾	..	Cont Bak A	200	24½	24	24	24¾
3¼	2¼	..	Cont Bak B	100	3	2¾	2¾	3
76½	67¼	8	Cont Bak pf	100	73½	73½	73½	74⅞
51⅞	47	2½	Cont Can	600	50⅞	49⅞	50	50⅜
48	11	2.40	Cont Ins	1000	46⅝	46	46	47
3½	3	..	Cont Motors	100	3	3	3	3
11⅞	9¼	..	Cont Oil	1400	10¼	10	10	10⅛
11⅝	8½	1	Cont Shares	1000	9⅞	9½	9⅝	10
82	76½	3¶	Corn Prod	1800	82½	80⅞	80⅞	82½
10	8¼	..	Coty	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
30	27	2¶	Cream of Wh	100	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
36	31	2.40	Crown Cork	300	36¼	36	36	36
60½	55⅝	5¶	Crucible	1000	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	57¼
2⅝	1⅛	..	Cuba Cane Prod	200	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
39¼	35	6	Cuba Ry pf	50	40	40	40	..
5¼	3	..	Cub Am S	200	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	..
43⅞	41	4	Cudahy	100	43½	43½	43½	43¾
93¼	89⅞	6	Curtis Pub	300	91⅝	91	91	91
114½	113¼	7	Curtis P pf	100	114	114	114	..
4⅜	2⅝	..	Curtiss Wr	2800	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	4¼
6½	3⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	1000	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6½
98	95	8	Cushman 8%	1000	98	98	98	98
			—D—					
15⅞	13½	..	Davison	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
12½	12½	2.31	Debenham	100	12½	12⅛	12½	..
22	20⅞	1.40	Deere pf	200	21	20⅞	20⅞	..
183	175	8	Det Edison	100	184	184	184	183
17⅞	13	1.20	Devoe & RA	300	15	14	14	16¾
25⅞	24⅞	..	Diamond M pf	400	25¼	25	25⅛	25⅛
17⅞	14⅞	8	Diamond M	200	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝
10½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
18¼	14½	1.20	Dome Stores	200	17½	17	17	17⅞
91	83¼	4¶	Dupont	4500	88⅛	85⅛	86	88¼
121	118¾	6	Dupont deb	100	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	120
			—E—					
160¼	143⅝	5¶	East Kodak	4500	157½	153	153⅛	157½
17⅛	13¾	1.60	Eaton Axle	600	15½	15⅜	15½	16
36½	35½	..	Eitingon pf	100	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	..
56½	50⅞	6	Elec Auto Lt	3500	54⅛	51¼	52¾	54⅛
110	108¼	7	El Auto L pf	20	108¼	108¼	108¼	..
3⅝	2⅝	..	Elec Boat	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50¼	38¼	1	Elec P&L	8500	48⅝	46⅞	47¼	49
104¼	100	7	Elec P&L pf	100	103¾	103¾	103¾	..
91½	86	6	Elec P&L 6 pf	600	91⅜	90⅝	90⅝	91
58	50⅞	5	Elec Sto Bat	500	57¼	57	57⅛	58
87	81	5	Eng P S 5pf	100	85½	85½	85½	87
89⅜	85	5½	Eng PS 5½pf	100	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	88
35⅝	32½	2½	Equit Bldg	100	33	33	33	..
35	28	..	Erie	200	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	31⅞
45	29	4	Erie 1pf	400	41¼	41⅛	41⅛	41¼
11	9	..	Eureka Vac	300	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
			—F—					
12¼	10	1	Fed Screw W	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
27⅝	22	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	400	27⅛	26½	27⅝	28
52⅛	46¼	2.60	Fidelity Ins	300	51⅛	51	51	52
63	58	6	Firestone pf	300	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	..
¾	½	..	Fisk Rubber	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
2⅞	2	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
21⅝	1¾	..	Fisk 1pf cv	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
53	41⅞	2	Foster & Wh	4800	51⅝	48¾	49½	52
28⅞	22¼	..	Fourth Nat Inv	700	28	27⅞	27⅞	28⅞
9⅛	4⅞	..	Foundation	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
33	25⅛	4	Fox A	5600	32	29⅞	30	31⅞
32⅝	28⅝	4¶	Freeport Tx	3400	32⅝	31¼	32¼	31⅞
			—G—					
4	3½	..	Gabriel A	100	3½	3½	3½	..
55½	50½	5	Gamewell	40	52	51½	51½	51½
2	1¼	..	Gardner M	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
5¾	4¼	..	Gen Am Inv	1200	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
63⅞	57⅝	4¶	Gen Am Tk	1200	63⅞	63	63⅞	64
34⅞	24¾	3	Gen Asphalt	200	33⅝	32⅞	33⅞	34⅝
8⅝	6⅝	..	Gen Bronze	200	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7½
20	15½	..	Gen Cable A	100	19	19	19	18⅛
55	46	7	Gen Cable pf	10	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅞
47	41⅝	1.60	Gen Elec	24300	44⅝	43⅞	43⅞	44⅝

1930 Range High	1930 Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 28	Last Jan. 27
12⅛	11⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	12	12	12	12⅛
53	47⅝	3	Gen Foods	300	52	50¾	52	52⅞
5⅞	4⅞	1.30	Gen O&E A	600	5⅝	5⅜	5½	5½
48¾	45⅛	3¶	Gen Mills	500	46	45½	45½	46½
97	95	6	Gen Mills pf	100	96¼	96¼	96¼	96
98½	95	5	Gen Mot pf	300	98½	98⅜	98½	98½
38⅞	35½	3¶	Gen Motors	27100	38⅝	37½	37½	38⅝
32¾	31⅛	2.62¶	Gen Ital Ed	200	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32½
17¾	14⅞	6a	Gen Pub Svc	500	16½	16¼	16¼	16¾
27	21⅞	4	Gen O Ad A	400	28	27	28	..
9¼	7⅛	2	Gen O Ad ct	200	8	8	8	8
14	6¼	..	Gen Theater	6900	13	12	12¼	12¾
75¼	68	5	Gen Ry Sig	700	71¾	71	71¾	73
6⅝	5¼	..	Gen Realty	800	6	6	6	6⅜
47⅞	40	4¶	Gen Refrac	1200	48⅞	47	48	49
28⅝	21⅛	1	Gillette	4700	24	23¼	23⅝	24¾
68⅛	62⅝	5	Gillette pf	500	66¼	65	65	67
5¼	4⅛	..	Gimbel Br	1200	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
6⅝	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	300	6⅛	5⅞	6	6
17⅝	15¼	..	Goodrich	1500	16⅝	16	16½	16¾
36	31¼	2½	Gold Dust	6700	35¾	34⅜	34½	35½
47	38⅝	5	Goodyear	2300	41¼	40¼	40½	42⅛
85	81	7	Goodyear 1 pf	200	83½	82	82	85
8½	4⅞	..	Gotham Hos	400	8½	7⅛	7⅛	7½
6	4¼	..	Gould Cp A	1500	6	4¼	6	4¼
4⅝	3⅞	..	Graham-P	100	4	4	4	4¼
24⅞	19½	1¶	Grand Silver	400	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	22¼
13	10⅝	..	Grand Union	800	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	12⅛
69⅜	58½	5	Grt Nor pf	200	68¾	68	68	69¼
20¾	19½	2.25	Grt Nor Ore	400	20½	20½	20½	20⅜
11⅞	7¾	..	Grt W Sug	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
4⅜	2⅞	..	Grisby Gru	600	3¾	3½	3⅝	3¾
22½	16½	..	Gulf Mobile	100	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20¼
			—H—					
55¼	50	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	100	56	56	56	..
91	89½	7	Hanna 1pf	20	91	91	91	..
41⅞	39	2	Harbison	300	40	39⅝	40	40
4¼	3½	8a	Hayes Body	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
8½	5⅝	..	Hollander	200	8¼	7¾	7¾	8½
29½	26	2½¶	Holland F	200	30⅛	30	30⅛	29½
5½	4¼	..	Houdaille B	300	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5
43¾	35¼	10¶	Houston Oil	700	41¼	39	39	41¼
10	8¼	..	Houston O n	200	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9
78	72	5	Hud Man pf	100	77¼	77¼	77¼	76
26	21⅛	3	Hudson Mot	1200	22	21¾	21⅞	22⅝
10	7¾	..	Hupp Motors	4500	9	8	8	8½
			—I—					
88¾	69¾	7	Ill Central	500	88	87	87	87¾
75½	75¾	4	Ill Cen LL	300	78	76¼	76¼	75¼
3⅛	2⅜	..	Indian Mot	100	3	3	3	3
4⅝	3¾	..	Indian Refin	200	4¼	4	4⅛	4⅛
182	175	4	Ingersoll R	200	175	175	175	177
65	59⅝	4	Inland Steel	200	60½	60½	60½	..
8⅞	7¾	..	Inspiration	600	8⅛	8	8	8¼
8	6⅝	.60	Insuran Sh ctf	400	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
49½	47	7	Int Agri ppf	200	47½	47	47½	..
11½	9⅞	1.50	Int Carrier	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
55½	49⅝	4	Int Cement	700	55	55	55	55½
2⅜	1⅜	..	Int Combus	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
30	29	..	Int Comb pf	100	26	26	26	..
52⅝	48	2½	Int Harv	2300	52⅛	50⅞	51	52¼
137½	131	7	Int Harv pf	200	140¼	140¼	140¼	..
25⅝	21⅝	2b	Int Hyd El	300	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	25⅛
60⅞	55	4	Int Match pf	1300	60¼	59⅝	60¼	60
16⅞	15⅛	2	Int M Mar	300	16	15⅝	16	15¾
16¼	14½	1	Int Nickel	14300	15	14⅝	14⅝	15
117	115¾	7	Int Nickel pf	100	116¾	116¾	116¾	..
4⅝	2⅝	..	Int P&P C	800	4	3⅞	4	4
39	26¼	7	Int P&P pf	400	39⅞	38½	39⅞	39
65	55	6	Int Print I pf	10	60	60	60	..
50	4	5	Int Rys pf	50	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	50
38⅝	37¼	3	Int Slat	200	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	38⅝
48⅞	47	3	Int Shoe	200	47¼	47¼	47¼	..
27⅞	18¾	2	Int T&T	26300	26⅛	25	25⅛	26½
15	12¾	1	Interlake	400	15	14⅛	15	..
18	16	2	Inter Dep St	100	17	17	17	17
8	5	..	Inv Equ	800	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
			—J—					
43½	39¼	3¶	Jewel Tea	300	43½	43	43½	43
65	52½	3	Johns Man	3200	63	61¼	62	63¾
121	119½	7	Jones & L pf	30	120½	120½	120½	120½
¾	½	..	Jordan Mot	200	½	½	½	⅝
			—K—					
18⅝	16⅛	2.50	Kayser	400	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	16¾
91	90¼	7	Keith Alb pf	100	91	91	91	..
2	1⅜	..	Kelly Spring	400	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
14	9½	..	Kelly Spr 8%	40	14	14	14	14
24⅝	21⅝	2	Kelsey Wh	1000	24⅛	23¾	23¾	24¼
10½	8⅜	..	Kelvinator	1700	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
26⅞	22½	2	Kennecott	8300	25⅛	24	24⅛	24⅞
1⅛	⅞	..	Kolster Rad	700	1¼	1	1	1⅛
27⅞	26⅞	1.60	Kresge	300	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	26¼
46	45	1¶	Kress Co	400	46	45	45	..
23	20⅞	1.60	Kreuger Toll	5000	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	23¾
25⅝	18	1	Kroger	5400	25	24	24¼	24⅞
			—L—					
17⅛	13	2	Lane Bryant	100	13	13	13	..
4	3⅛	..	Lee Rubber	100	4	4	4	4
8⅝	6¼	..	Leh V Coal	100	7	7	7	7⅛
61	53	3½¶	Leh Val RR	100	58	58	58	..
61¾	54	3	Lehman	500	61¼	60¼	60½	61¾
13¼	11¼	..	Libbey Ow	1000	11⅞	11¼	11⅛	12
33⅞	32⅛	..	Lima Loco	500	30⅞	30	30	29⅝
52¾	45¼	3¶	Loews Inc	4400	51	49	49	51
3⅞	2¾	..	Loft Inc	1100	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
51	43⅞	2.60¶	Loose-Wiles	300	50¼	49	50¼	51
108¼	90⅞	7	Louis & N	200	108	108	108	..
4⅛	3¾	..	Lou Oil Ref	500	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
14⅞	11	..	Ludlum Steel	600	13¼	13	13	13⅝
			—M—					
78⅞	76	6	McCrory pf	220	78	78	78	..
24⅞	20¾	1	McIntyre	300	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
78⅛	71⅞	4¶	McKeesport	300	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	78
8¼	7	..	McLellan	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
41⅜	35¾	4	MackTrucks	600	41	39	39⅞	40⅛
91¾	83⅞	2¶	Macy	300	85	84½	84½	86
5⅞	5	.60	Madison Sq	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
23¼	20¾	3	Magma Cop	100	21½	21½	21½	21½
3⅝	2⅛	..	Mallinson	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
4	3½	..	Manati Sug	20	3	3	3	3
12⅞	3¼	..	Manati pf	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
35⅞	32⅝	.80	Man Elv mg	500	33½	32⅞	33	33⅞
23½	19⅝	1.20	Marine Mid	400	22½	22⅜	22⅜	22⅝
7⅝	5⅛	..	Marmon	200	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	..
31⅛	23¼	2½	Marshall F	2200	28¾	27¾	28	28⅞
31⅛	23½	2	Math Alkali	4500	24¾	23⅛	23¼	24¾
32⅝	28⅝	2	May Dept S	300	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	31⅝
6⅝	5¾	..	Maytag	100	6	6	6	..
31	29	2	Melville Sh	100	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	31
15¼	10⅞	..	Mex Seabd	6200	14⅞	13⅝	13⅞	14⅝
16⅛	13⅞	2	Mid Cont	400	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14⅝
24⅞	21	3	Midland St	800	24⅞	23⅝	24	24¾
5¼	4½	..	Min Moline	200	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞
11	8¾	..	Min & SSM	100	9	9	9	9
26¾	20	3	Mo K&T	1500	25¼	23¾	23¾	25¼
85	70	7	Mo K&T pf	200	84	83¾	83¾	84
40	30¼	..	Mo Pac	1900	37¼	36	36	38⅛
100¼	88⅛	5	Mo Pac pf	300	100¼	99¼	99⅜	99¾
19⅞	15¾	..	Mont Ward	12800	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	19¼
¾	½	..	Mother Lode	100	½	½	½	½
3¼	2½	..	Mot Met G&E	500	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
42	30	2	Motor Prod	500	38¼	37¼	37¼	38¼
16¾	14⅞	3	Motor Wheel	400	16	15⅞	15⅞	16¼
31¼	27¾	3¶	Munsing	300	29	28⅜	28⅜	..
14⅛	11½	..	Murray Body	700	13¼	12¾	13	13¼
			—N—					
33½	27¼	4	Nash Mot	4600	32½	31½	31¾	32½
4⅜	3¼	..	Nat Bellas H	300	4⅝	4⅝	4½	..
81⅞	76	2.80¶	Nat Bisc	2500	78½	77⅛	78	79
35⅛	29	3¶	Nat Cash R	1200	34⅝	33¼	33¼	34½
43⅞	38¼	2.60	Nat Dairy	4100	43⅝	42⅛	43	43⅞
6	4⅛	..	Nat Dept Sto	100	5	5	5	5
29⅞	19¾	2	Nat Dist'l	2600	29¼	26⅞	26⅞	29
120	116⅝	6	Nat Lead pf B	1600	120	118⅛	118⅛	..
37¼	31⅝	1	Nat Pw & Lt	6600	36⅛	34⅛	34⅞	36¼
48¼	43	2	Nat Steel	100	44½	44½	44½	44½
63⅝	61⅛	5	Nat Supply	100	62	62	62	..
109	107¾	7	Nat Sup pf	50	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
55	41¾	5	Nat Surety	400	52	50⅞	52	52
18⅛	15½	1	Nat Tea	200	17	17	17	17½
12⅛	10¼	1	Nev Cons	300	11⅜	11	11	11⅜
18	15	..	Newport Co	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15½
127	113	8	NY Central	5700	125¾	122½	123¼	126¼
36	22¼	..	NY Dock	600	36	34	34	34
80	76	5	NY Dock pf	200	80	79	80	..
184	165	5	NY & Harlem	50	176	175	176	..
12⅛	10⅞	1.20	NY Invest	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
91	75	6	NY NH&H	900	89½	88	88	89
117⅞	110	7	NYNH&H pf	800	117⅞	117	117¼	117¾
8	5⅞	..	NY Ont&W	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
101⅞	100	6	NY Stm 6%	20	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
212¾	200	10¶	Norf & West	300	212¾	210	210	211
72⅝	62	10a	No Am	9400	71	68⅞	69½	71⅞
55	53	3	No Am pf	400	55	54	55	55
104¼	102	6	No Am Ed pf	400	104	103	103	104⅛
7⅛	4⅞	..	No Am Aviat	1900	7¼	7	7	7⅜
29¾	24⅞	3.43	N Ger loyd	100	28	28	28	..
60⅞	47¼	5	No Pac	1400	59½	57⅞	57⅞	59¼
			—O—					
19½	17	2	Ohio Oil	5600	18	17⅛	17⅛	17⅞
26	18½	..	Oliver ppf	100	19½	19½	19½	19⅞
5	3⅝	..	Omnibus	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
70	68	8	Omnibus pf	200	70	70	70	..
65	62	8	Orpheum pf	10	62	62	62	63
58½	54	2½	Otis Elev	700	57⅛	56½	56½	57
127¼	124¾	6	Otis Elev pf	10	127¼	127¼	127¼	..
15½	10	..	Otis Steel	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
39¾	33¼	3	Owens Ill	100	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	37
			—P—					
2⅛	2	..	Pac Gas rts	500	2	2	2	2⅛
50	45¼	2	Pac Gas	1000	46	45⅞	45⅞	46¼
57	50¼	3	Pac Lighting	400	55	54¾	54¾	55½
125¼	116½	7	Pac Tel & T	100	124⅞	123	123	124
9⅞	8¾	.60	Packard M	7600	9¾	9⅜	9½	9¾
36⅛	32	..	Pan-Am B	100	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	..
3⅛	2½	..	Panhandle	200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
45⅞	36⅞	3	Paramount	5200	45⅛	43½	44	45⅞
1⅝	1½	..	Park Utah	200	1½	1½	1½	..
4⅞	3	..	Parmalee Tr	400	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
1⅞	1½	..	Pathe Exch	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4	3	..	Pathe Ex A	600	3½	3⅛	3⅛	..
12	10⅞	..	Patino M	100	11	11	11	10⅞
45⅞	37¼	1	Penick & F	400	44	43½	43½	44⅝
4⅞	3½	..	Penn Dix C	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
33⅞	28⅛	3	J C Penney	1300	32⅞	32⅛	32⅝	32⅞
91	90	6	J C Penney pf	100	91	91	91	..
63⅞	55⅞	4	Penn RR	4500	63⅜	62⅛	62¼	63
234	200½	8	Peoples Gas	200	232¼	228	232¼	234
9⅝	6⅛	1.50	Petroleum	1700	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
23¾	19⅛	2	Phelps Dodge	200	21⅞	21	21	21⅞
99	95⅛	5	Phila Co pf	200	99	98⅞	98⅞	99
10⅛	7⅛	..	Phila Read	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅞
16⅝	12⅝	2¶	Phillips Pet	23600	15⅛	14⅜	14⅝	15⅛
67⅝	63	6	Pierce-Ar pf	200	68	67⅞	68	67
2¾	1⅞	.10	Pierce Pet	1300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
36	31⅞	3.14	Pirelli Co	100	36	36	36	..
13⅝	11	..	Poore & Co B	1400	12½	11¼	11¼	12⅝
39½	25	7	Post Tel pf	100	36¼	35⅛	35⅛	36⅝
18⅝	12¾	2	Prarie O&G	1100	14	13⅜	13⅝	14
23¼	18⅛	3¶	Prairie P L	900	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	18⅝
6	4	..	Press Steel	200	5	5	5	..
38⅝	35⅛	7	Press St pf	100	37	37	37	..
69⅞	63	2.40	Proctor & G	800	67¼	67	67	68¼
4⅝	2⅞	..	Prod & Ref	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
15⅛	11⅞	..	Prod & R pf	30	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15⅜
81¾	72	3.50	Pub Serv	3400	81	78⅞	79	80⅞
98⅞	95	5	Pub Serv 5%	200	97¼	97¼	97¼	..
110¼	109⅛	7	Pb Sv EG pf	200	110¼	110¼	110¼	..
58	49⅞	4	Pullman	1200	56⅛	55	55	57¼
11⅜	8⅞	..	Pure Oil	400	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅝
101⅞	95⅛	8	Pure Oil pf	20	97½	97½	97½	101⅞
49	38	4	Purity Bk	600	45⅛	44⅜	45	45⅛
			—R—					
15⅛	12	..	Radio	16000	14⅝	13⅝	14	14⅝
42⅝	34⅞	5	Radi pf B	400	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝	41⅝
16⅞	15⅛	..	Rad'o-Ke'th	1370	17	17	17	17⅛
30¾	25	5	Real Silk H	400	28	27⅝	27½	27¼
12⅝	11	7	Reis & Co pf	100	12½	12¼	12¼	..
47	44	2	Reading 2pf	100	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	..
17¼	15⅛	1.60	Rem Rand	1600	18⅛	16⅛	16⅛	17
10	8⅝	.80¶	Reo Motors	400	9	8⅞	8⅞	9
19⅛	12	..	Repub Stl	3700	17⅝	16⅝	16⅞	17⅝
48⅞	29⅞	6	Repub Stl pf	100	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	41⅝
13¼	11⅛	2	Rey Metal	100	14	14	14	14⅝
1½	1⅛	..	Reynolds S	100	1½	1½	1½	1¼
6⅛	3¼	..	Richfield Oil	7200	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
7⅝	5⅝	..	Rio Grande O	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
33	27	3½	Ritter-D	100	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	..

Exceptional Income Return

On Thoroughly Sound Investments

THAT the present market for bonds offers many unusual investment values must be patent to even casual observers.

To experienced investors who have comprehensive information, it is evident that certain of these values are especially advantageous.

In our judgment one such outstanding opportunity lies in the current high yields obtainable from the obligations of Associated Gas and Electric Company. The yields obtainable from these securities range from 5.80% to, in some instances, more than 7.50%.

The Associated Gas and Electric Company is prominent among the larger public utility companies in the United States.

The Company's operating properties are located principally in populous, wealthy and industrially powerful districts, notably the States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

More than 74% of the gross operating revenue of the Company and its subsidiaries is derived from sale of electricity and over 88% from sale of electricity and gas.

The satisfactory earning power of the Company, even in a period of general business depression, is evidenced by the results officially reported, for the twelve months ended October 31, 1930. For that period consolidated net earnings, before depreciation, of the Company and its subsidiaries irrespective of date of acquisition were $49,614,314 or 2.26 times annual interest requirements on the funded debt of the Company and all interest and preferred dividend charges of its subsidiaries.

The securities of the Company are widely held throughout the United States and in foreign countries. An unusually large proportion of the Company's stockholders are customers of its subsidiary companies.

We have had, and now have, representation on the Board of Directors of the Company. On the basis of our knowledge of the business of the Associated Gas and Electric Company, we recommend to present holders further purchases of Bonds of this Company.

This recommendation is also made to investors in general as embodying, in our judgment, an opportunity to obtain exceptionally liberal return on sound public utility securities.

We will gladly furnish on request further information regarding the Bonds of the Associated Gas and Electric Company, or the bonds of other comparable companies.

Harris, Forbes & Company
INCORPORATED
Harris Forbes Building
24 Federal Street, Boston

Harris, Forbes & Company, New York — Harris, Forbes & Company Limited, Montreal — Harris, Forbes & Company Limited, London — Harris, Forbes & Cie, Paris

Harris Trust and Savings Bank
Bond Department
Chicago

1930 Range High	1930 Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 28	Last Jan. 27
21⅞	16⅛	2.20	Rossia Ins	100	20	20	20	20½
41	37¾	1.87	Royal Dutch	400	39⅝	38⅞	39¼	39⅞
			—S—					
46¼	38⅜	5	Safeway S	1300	45⅛	43¾	44	44½
100½	98	7	Safew S 7%	50	98	98	98	..
27½	24⅞	2¶	St Joseph	2100	26⅞	25⅜	25⅜	26½
62¾	43	8	StL & SF	3400	62	60	61	60
76	63⅞	6	StL & SF pf	100	75¼	75¼	75¼	75½
33½	23	..	StL SW	300	29⅝	29½	29½	31
15½	13	2	Savage A	400	15⅛	15	15	14¾
1⅜	½	..	Seabd AL	1100	1	⅞	⅞	1
2⅛	1	..	Seabd AL pf	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
61⅜	44⅞	2½¶	Sears Roe	5100	50⅞	49¼	49¼	51
5	3⅛	..	Sec Nat Inv	200	4½	4½	4½	4¾
7½	4⅛	..	Servel new	500	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	7
13⅞	10	..	Sharon	100	12½	12½	12½	12¾
25⅛	22⅛	1¶	Shattuck	1200	24½	23¼	24	24½
10¼	7⅜	..	Shell Union	1600	9½	9¼	9⅜	..
5⅞	4½	..	Shubert Th	100	5	5	5	..
17⅞	14⅞	..	Simmons	5700	16½	16	16	16¾
13¼	10⅛	1	Sinclair	2300	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	12⅛
12⅞	8½	2	Skelly Oil	500	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	9
62	42½	1	Skelly Oil pf	100	53½	53¼	53¼	52½
35½	29	7	Sloss Sh pf	20	35½	35½	35½	..
94½	90⅞	5.50	Sol Am pf ww	100	91	91	91	..
50	45⅜	2	So Calif Ed	500	49	48⅞	48⅞	49⅛
125¼	92¾	6	So Pacific	400	103¾	102½	102½	103½
17½	12	2¶	So PR Sug	300	15	14⅞	15	14¾
62¾	47¾	8	So Railway	2300	61⅞	60	60	62
111	111	7	Spalding pf	100	111	111	111	..
92½	91½	6	Spang Ch pf	60	91½	91½	91½	..
12	8⅞	7	Sparks With	1300	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
11⅞	10	.80	Spen Kellogg	100	10½	10½	10½	..
13⅞	10½	..	Spicer Co	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13
28⅝	26¼	3	Spicer pf	400	28⅝	28	28	..
18⅞	16¼	1.20	Sta Brands	10500	18¾	18⅛	18¾	18⅝
98½	92¼	..	Sta Gas 6% pf	100	95⅛	95½	95½	..
66⅞	58	3.50	Sta Gas	1700	64	62⅞	63	65½
50⅛	45⅛	2.50§	Sta Oil Cal	2000	47⅞	46⅞	47⅛	47⅞
19	16⅜	2	Sta Oil Kan	100	16½	16½	16½	17
51⅛	45¾	1¶	Sta Oil NJ	10200	48	47⅛	47⅛	48
25⅞	22⅛	1.60	Sta Oil NY	1000	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	24
28	21⅝	2¶	Starret Co	300	28	27⅞	28	26⅞
5⅞	3	..	Sterling	300	5	4¾	4⅞	5⅜
9⅝	6½	1.20	Sterling pf	100	9	9	9	9¼
19⅛	14⅝	..	St-Warner	3100	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	15¼
47⅜	40⅞	4	Stone & Web	1500	45¼	44	44	45¾
24⅞	21	3	Studebaker	7100	21⅜	20⅞	21	21⅞
118	116	7	Studebaker pf	50	117	116	116	..
¼	⅛	..	Sub Boat	300	¼	¼	¼	¼
43	39½	1¶	Sun Oil	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	..
1⅝	¾	..	Super Oil	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9⅞	6⅛	..	Super Steel	100	8½	8½	8½	9
12½	11⅞	1	Sweets Co	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
6½	4¼	..	Symington A	200	6⅛	6	6	6¼
			—T—					
18	17	1.40	Telautograph	600	18	17¾	18	17¾
36¼	30⅛	3	Tex Corp	2200	32⅜	31⅞	32⅜	32¼
49¾	45⅜	4	Tex Gulf S	3500	49⅛	48⅛	48⅜	49⅛
15⅛	11⅛	..	Tex & P LT	600	13⅞	13	13	13⅛
15¾	13¼	1.60	Thatcher	100	14	14	14	14
5⅞	5	..	Thermoid	200	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
105	105	7	The Fair pf	10	105	105	105	..
9	6⅛	..	Third Ave	1200	9	7¾	8⅛	7½
24¼	18⅛	2d	Third Nat Inv	100	24	24	24	24¾
28	25	3	Thompson	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
5¼	4	..	Thom Star	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅝
78⅞	69¼	5	Tidewater pf	100	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	77⅝
9	6⅛	.60	Tidewat As	1400	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
11	9⅜	.80	Timken-Det	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
48⅛	43	3	Timken	200	47	46	46	47½
14¼	12⅜	..	Transamer	1100	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13½
9⅝	6½	..	Tri-Cont	1400	9⅛	9	9	9⅜
93⅛	92⅞	6	Tri-Cort pf	100	93	93	93	92⅞
9⅞	7⅛	1	Trans & W	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
22⅝	21	1.20§	Truscon S	100	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
14⅞	9	4	Twin City	400	14	12	12	14
53	41¼	7	Twin C pf	10	53	53	53	52
			—U—					
63½	51½	5	Underwood	300	61	60	60	62
10⅞	10	..	Un Bag & P	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
61	55⅛	2.60	Un Carbide	5400	59⅞	58⅛	58⅞	59⅞

1930 Range High	1930 Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 28	Last Jan. 27
25½	22	2¶	Un Oil Cal	600	24	23½	24	24
198	179¾	10	Un Pacific	600	197½	195	195	195
25⅛	23	1.60	Un Tk Car	400	23⅛	23	23	23⅛
27⅞	22½	..	Uni Tir T	1200	25⅞	24⅞	25	25¾
52	46	3	Uni Air T pf	200	50	50	50	..
38⅞	33⅞	2	Uni Biscuit	300	38½	38⅛	38⅛	38½
26⅞	18¾	1¾	Unit Carbon	6700	26⅛	24¾	24⅞	26
21⅞	16⅛	.50	Unit Corp	57000	21⅜	20⅛	20⅜	21⅜
49½	44¾	3	Unit Corp pf	300	49½	49	49¼	49½
2¼	2½	..	Uni Dyew'd	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
6⅛	3	..	Uni El Coal	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
31	51¼	4	Uni Fruit	1400	59⅜	58⅛	58⅜	59½
30⅛	27⅞	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	4500	29⅛	28⅜	29	29¾
102⅛	98⅞	5	Uni G Imp pf	200	99½	99⅛	99⅛	99½
10⅛	7⅜	..	US & For Sec	200	10⅛	9¾	9¾	10
65½	59½	6¶	US Ind Alco	900	63	61	61	63⅞
5½	3⅝	..	US Leather	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
8¾	7	..	US Lea A	200	8¼	7½	7½	..
80	69½	7	US Lea ppf	200	80	80	80	..
31	27⅞	2	US Pipe & F	3300	29⅜	29	29	29⅞
33	26¼	3	US Realty	200	32⅞	31⅝	31⅝	32
13⅞	11¾	..	US Rubber	1400	13½	12⅞	12⅞	13¾
27¼	20¾	..	US Rub 1pf	200	25½	25½	25½	26½
22	18⅞	1	US Smelt	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
145	137⅞	7	US Steel	39300	142	139½	140⅝	142¾
148¼	143⅛	7	US Steel pf	1300	143	147⅞	148	148
100¼	100¼	3	Utah Cop	10	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
26	21½	2b	Util P &Lt A	200	25½	24⅞	25½	25¾
			—V—					
1⅝	¾	..	Vadsco	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
56⅛	45⅛	3	Vanadium	27600	49⅜	47¼	47⅞	49½
2⅞	2	..	Va-C Chem	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
103¼	98¼	6	Va El & P pf	60	102¾	102½	102½	102¾
48¾	41½	4	Vulcan	120	45½	44	44	45½
			—W—					
26	17¼	..	Wabash	1200	21½	18	18⅞	23
51	43½	5	Wabash pf A	300	48	43	44½	50
25½	22½	1.50	Waldorf	5600	25½	24¾	25	24¾
14⅞	12	2	Walworth	200	13½	13¼	13¼	13⅛
21	13⅞	..	Ward Bk A	40	18	18	18	17⅞
5⅞	3½	..	Ward Bk B	200	5⅛	5	5	4¾
53	45	7	Ward Bk pf	100	49	49	49	..
18	13	..	Warner Br A	2300	17	16⅞	16⅞	17¼
6	4¼	..	Warner Quin	1200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5¾
39	27⅞	3	Warren Br	4300	37¼	36	36¼	37⅛
45	41¼	3	Warren cv pf	200	45	44⅞	45	44½
102⅞	99	7	W Pen El A	100	100	100	100	101
97¾	95	6	W Pen El pf	20	96	96	96	95½
26½	24½	4	Wn Dairy A	100	25½	25½	25½	25
8½	3¾	..	Wn Dairy B	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	8¼
17¾	14	..	Wn Md	3200	16⅛	15½	15½	16
13	10	..	Wn Pac	300	12⅞	12½	12⅞	12¾
31⅛	26	..	Wn Pac pf	900	31½	29¾	30	29
149	130	8	Wn Union	600	139	136½	137	139
34⅝	33	2	Westg A B	500	34	34	34	34
95⅞	82⅞	5	Westg Elec	36500	85½	83½	84	86¼
112⅞	103¾	5	Westg El pf	100	108¼	108¼	108¾	108½
23⅞	20¼	1	Weston In	100	21½	21½	21½	22¾
26	19⅞	2	Westvaco	200	26	25¾	26	25
2⅜	1	..	Wextark Rad	3500	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
3⅞	2½	..	Whi Sew M M	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
8	6	..	Whi Sew pf	200	8	7½	7½	..
6	4⅞	..	Willys-Over	500	5	5	5	5½
3¾	2½	..	Wilson	100	3	3	3	3
9⅛	6⅛	..	Wilson A	400	9	9	9	9¼
51⅞	40	3.50	Wilson pf	200	48⅝	47¼	47¼	..
60⅛	54⅜	2.40	Woolworth	4300	58⅜	57	57	58⅞
74	59⅜	..	Wor Pump	9800	72	69½	70⅜	72⅛
77⅞	70	6	Wor Pump B	100	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	..
69¼	66¾	4	Wrigley	200	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼
			—Y—					
30	25	2	Yale & T	200	30	30	30	30
11½	9⅞	..	Yel Truck	6100	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	10⅞
75	75	..	Yel Truck pf	10	75	75	75	75
24½	22½	3	Young S&W	300	22⅞	22½	22½	23
			—Z—					
3⅞	2⅝	..	Zenith Radio	300	3	3	3	3

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script. dPaid in 1930. eLast payment.

SETBACK OCCURS IN GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 (AP)—Influenced by forecasts that quantities of wheat on ocean passage would shortly assume much larger proportions, grains underwent early price setbacks today. Argentina, Australia and Canada were in position to furnish wheat supplies freely to importing countries.

Starting unchanged to ⅜ cents off, wheat afterward continued to sag. Corn opened ⅛ to ⅜ down, and subsequently held near to the initial range.

Opening prices were: Corn—March, old 64¼@⅜c; May, old 66@66¼c, new 65⅝@¾c; July, 67@67¼c; September, 66⅝@¾c. Wheat—May, old 81⅝c, new 82⅜c; July 66@66¼c. Oats—May, old 32⅞@33c.

Corn closed unstable, 2c to 2⅛c down, wheat unchanged to 1¼c off, oats at ⅝c to ⅞c decline.

A. O. SMITH GETS ORDER

Engineers Public Service Corporation has awarded a $1,500,000 order for pipe to the A. O. Smith Corporation.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

LONDON, Jan. 28—Royal Mail Steam Packet Company obtained authorization from the High Court to call meetings Feb. 13 of first and second debenture holders and White Star Line preference holders for obtaining a moratorium to June 30, 1931, to enable it to prepare a complete plan of reorganization and recapitalization. Owing to the magnitude and diversity of its interests this much time is necessary.

NO STEWART WARNER DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Directors of Stewart-Warner Corp. have omitted the common dividend due at this time. Oct. 25 and July 25 last the company declared dividends of 50c each and April 25 last a dividend of 25c was paid, prior to which the stock was on a $3.50 annual cash basis.

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Hubbard 0695-6-7-8

STEEL'S PROFIT IN 1930 EQUALS $9.12 A SHARE

Last Quarter's Net 70 Cents on Common Compared With $4.12 in 1929

Report of the United States Steel Corporation for quarter ended Dec. 31 shows net profit of $12,366,088 after all charges and taxes and available for dividends, equal to 70 cents a share on the 8,687,435 common shares compared with $24,195,162, or $2.06 on 8,669,278 common shares in the preceding quarter, and $39,972,358, or $4.14 a share on 8,132,840 common shares, in the December quarter of 1929.

In the quarter ended Dec. 30, 1930, net profit of $12,366,088 includes $3,695,426 special income receipts, including quarterly apportionment of net interest on federal tax refunds and net adjustments in various accounts. In the preceding quarter net profit of $24,195,162 included $2,412,857 special income receipts, consisting of quarterly apportionment of net interest on federal tax refunds.

In the December quarter of 1929 no special item of income was included in the net profit of $39,972,358 for that period. However, there was a special income of $9,972,351, including net adjustments in various accounts, and not applicable to any quarter credited to the income for the year 1929.

Total earnings for the December quarter were $23,083,791 after federal taxes, but before interest, depreciation and depletion, compared with $37,995,299 in the previous quarter and $57,926,552 in the December quarter of 1929.

Total earnings by months for the December quarter compare as follows:

	1930	1929
October	$10,943,449	$22,664,299
November	7,949,384	11,839,382
December	4,190,958	16,422,871
Total	23,083,791	57,926,552

Net profit for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, as compiled from quarterly reports was $104,465,774, equal to $9.12 a common share. This compares with $197,592,060 in 1929, equal to $19.96 a share, excluding special and net adjustments and $21.19 a share including these items.

Statement for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, as compiled from quarterly reports, compares as follows:

	†1930	1929
*Total earn	$157,775,791	$265,838,932
Depr. depl, etc	58,551,477	63,274,163
Balance	99,204,314	202,564,769
Sub bd int	5,593,367	7,116,479
USS bd int	46,728	7,828,391
Balance	93,564,219	187,619,899
§Credit adj	10,901,555	9,972,161
Net profit	104,465,774	197,592,060
Pfd divs	25,219,677	25,219,677
Com divs	60,354,424	63,849,040
Surplus	18,891,673	108,523,343

*After expenses and taxes, including federal taxes. §Special income receipts including net interest on federal tax refunds and net adjustments in various accounts. †Compiled from quarterly reports and subject to year-end adjustments.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	1½%
Commercial paper	3½@4	2¾
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1¼@1¾	1¼@1¾
Four to six months	1¾@2½	1¾@2½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	29½c	29¼c
Bar silver in London	13⅞d	13⅞d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$54,000,000	
Year ago today	65,000,000	$1,182,000,000
Balances	27,000,000	
Year ago today	22,000,000	142,000,000
F. R. bank credit	27,063,117	....

Acceptance Market

30 days	1½@1⅜
60 days	1½@1⅜
90 days	1½@1⅜
4 months	1⅝@1½
5 months	1¾@1⅝
6 months	1¾@1⅝

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½	Bombay	7½
Boston	2½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	2	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	3	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	10
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85⅝	$4.85 1/16	$4.8665
Cables	4.85¾	4.85⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0392	.0391 13/16	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394½	.1394	.138
Italy—lira	.0523 5/16	.0523 5/16	.0526
Germany—mark	.2377	.2377	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1405⅞	.1406½	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅛	.0296⅛	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2674	.2673¼	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4021½	.4022¾	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1744¼	.1744¼	.1749
Norway—krone	.2673½	.2672¾	.268
Poland—zloty	.1121	.1121	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059	.0059½	.193
Spain—peseta	.1031	.1023	.193
Sweden—krona	.2678⅛	.2676	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1935	.1934¾	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176⅞	.0176⅞	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2437½	.2450	*
Shanghai—tael	.3150	.3175	*
India—rupee	.3600	.3599	.3650
Japan—yen	.4945	.4947	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3042	.3042	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0860	.0880	.1196
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	1.2125
Colombia—peso	.9962	.9962	.9737
Peru—pound	.2900	.2890	.40
Uruguay—peso	.6600	.6625	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99¾	.99¾	1.00

*Par unsettled.

COMMONWEALTH SECURITIES

The report of Commonwealth Securities, Inc., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, shows profit of $654,201 after expenses and interest, but before federal taxes. Loss on sale of securities during 1930 amounted to $608,396, leaving net profit for the year of $45,805, equal to 49 cents a share on 93,473 shares of 6 per cent preferred stock. Investments carried at cost of $28,903,469 had a market value on Dec. 31, last, of $14,877,420.

FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Jan. 17 totaled 725,938 cars, car service division of American Railway Association announced. This was an increase of 11,687 cars over the preceding week, but a decrease of 121,217 cars below the same week last year. It also was a reduction of 205,923 cars below the corresponding week in 1929.

DEVOE & RAYNOLDS

Devoe & Raynolds, Inc., reports for the year ended Nov. 30 a net income of $132,299, after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., compared with $1,085,615 in the preceding year.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	83½	83½
Alleghany 5s rct	83	82¾
Alleghany 5s '49	83½	83½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	103¼	103¼
Am For Pow 5s	83⅝	83⅝
Am I & Chem 5½s ct '49	100	100
Am Ice 5s '53	83	83
Am Metals 5½s	93	92¾
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	40½	40½
Am Smelting 5s '47	102⅞	102⅞
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103⅞
Am T&T col 5s '46	106⅝	105¾
Am T&T 5s '65	107	107
Am T&T sf 5s '60	107	107
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	109½	109⅛
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	71	70½
Armour & Co 4½s' 39	89¼	89¼
Armour & Co 5½s '43	78	78
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	96⅛	96¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s' 95	99¼	98⅞
Atch T&SF 4½s	119	118
B&O 1st 4s '48	98⅞	98
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	86½	86¼
B&O 4½s '3 3	101¼	101¼
B&O 5s series D	103¼	103¼
B&O rfg 6s '95	110	110
B&O 5s ct Swn div	105	104⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	112	112
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102⅜	102¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103¾	103¾
Boston & Me 5s '67	101⅛	101⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101	100¾
Bklyn Un El 5s '50	103⅜	103¼
Brooklyn City 1st	85½	85½
By Products 5½s C	101	100⅞
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	97	97
Cal Pack 5s	99½	99½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98¼	98¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	98⅝	98¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July	104⅜	104⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	104¾	104½
Can North sf 7s '40	111¼	111¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	88	88
Can Pacific 5s '54	103½	103¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99	98⅞
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108	107¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	97¼	97⅛
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	34⅞	34⅞
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99½	99¼
Ches & O 4½s B	101½	101½
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	43¾	43
Chi Gt West 4s '59	67⅞	67⅞
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	33⅜	32⅞
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037 C	94½	94½
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	92	91½
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	107⅞	107⅞
Chi Railway 5s	68¼	68¼
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	44⅜	44⅜
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99¼	99⅛
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	91⅝	91½
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	115⅝	115⅝
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	91½	91⅜
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105	105
Chile Copper 5s '47	94½	94½
Cin Term 4½s	103⅞	103⅞
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	92⅞	92⅞
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	100½	100½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104⅞	104¾
Colo Industrial 5s '34	93¼	93¼
Colonial Oil 6s	70	70
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	98¼	98¼
Columbus Pow 4½s	96¼	95¾
Com Credit 6s '34	99	99
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	96	95¾
Con Gas 5½s '45	105⅝	105½
Crown Zel 6s ww	83½	83½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	42⅝	42⅝
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	55	55
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	71½	71
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99¾	99¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97⅝	97¼
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104¾	104¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96⅞	96⅞
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	98½	98½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	77½	77½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	106½	106½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	105⅛	105⅛
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	89½	89¼
Dold Packing 6s '42	65	65
Erie 5s '67	82⅝	82½
Erie gen lien	78¼	78¼
Erie gen '75s	82	81½
Fonda John & G 4½s '52	26	26
Gen Cable 5½s '47	80	80
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103
Gen Steel Cats 5½s '49	94½	94½
Gen Theater 6s	73	73
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	101	101
Goodyear 5s '57	89½	89
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	110½	110½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	98½	98½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111¼	111¼
Great Northern 1st	101⅞	101½
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	61¼	61
Houston Oil 5½s	92	92
Hudson Coal 5s '62	61	61
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	78¾	78¾
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99½	99½
Humble Oil 5s '37	101½	101½
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	106	106
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102	101¾
Ind Limestone 6s '46	49½	49½
Inland Steel 4½s '78 A	96⅛	96⅛
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	93	93
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	69⅜	69⅜
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	69⅜	69¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	75	75
Int Tel & Tel 4½ cv '39	90	89¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s	85	85
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	14	14
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	105⅜	105⅜
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100⅝	100⅝
Kan City Pow & Lt 4½s	102¼	102¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	95	95
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 D	103	103
L'Autaro 6s '54	59	58½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	103	103
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98	98
Louis Ark 5s	70½	70
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	56	55½
McKess & Rob 5½s	83	82
McCorwick (Edith R) 6s '34	101¼	101¼
Meade 6s ww	86½	86½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102¼	102¼
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	101⅜	101⅜
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	85½	85½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	73	72½
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	95	95
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103¾	103¾
Murray Body 6½s '43	95¾	95¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	101¼	100⅞
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	86	86
NYC & HR con 4s '98	97¼	97⅛
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100⅜	100⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107⅝	107⅜
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	91	90
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114⅝	114⅝
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	114	114
NY Steam Corp 5s	102	102
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	86½	86⅜
Norf & W div 4s '44	98¼	98⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	103	103
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102¾	102¾
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	105½	105½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	67⅜	67⅜
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	100	100
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	102⅝	102¾
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	77	77
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	95⅛	94⅞
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	50	50
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	102⅞
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	66¼	65½
Paramount Pub 5½s	88½	88¼
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102⅝	102¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	96¼	96
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	60	60
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	100⅛	100⅛
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	100⅛	100⅛
Penn RR con 4s sta '48	98½	98½
Penn RR 4½s D	98¼	97⅞
Penn RR 4¾s '63	101⅛	101¼
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	103½	103½
Penn RR 5s '64	105⅛	104⅞
Penn RR gen 5s '68	110⅝	110⅜
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110	109¾
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	86	86
Pere Marquette 5s '56	104⅞	104⅝
Pere Marquette 4½s	100⅝	100⅝
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	88	88
Phil Co 5s '67	100	99½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	83½	83½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	81½	81
Pitts & W Va 4½s C	94¼	94¼
Pitts CCStL 5s B '75	110½	110½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101¼	101
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107	107
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	74½	74¼
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	88	88
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	105¼	105¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	92½	92½
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	102½	102⅜
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	96½	96½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	88⅝	88
Richfield Oil 6s	66¾	66
Rep I&S sf 5s '40	99½	99
Rep I&S rfg 5½s '53	89½	89½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	85	84
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	94¾	94¾
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	100⅜	100⅜
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	99¾	99¾
StL & SF 4s A '50	87½	87¼
StL & SF 4½s '78	84¼	83¼
StL & SF 5s B '50	101½	101¼
StL SW 1st 4s '89	85¾	85¾
StL SW 1st 5s '52	95	94¾
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	98½	98½
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	110	110
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	96⅝	96⅝
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	48⅝	48⅜
Seabd AL con 6s '45	18½	18
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	10	10
Seabd All Fla B 6s	10	10
Shell Pipe 5s '52	92	91⅝
Shell Union 5s '47	85	84½
Shell Union 5s ct ww	89	87½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	81½	80¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	97¾	97¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100	99¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	101¾
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100	99¾
Smith A O 6½s '33	103	103
Solray Am Iny 5s	97	97
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	97½	96½
So Pacific 4½s '68	98⅝	98
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	100	98¾
So Pacific col 5s '44	102¼	102⅛
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	101¼	101
So Ry gen 4s '56	87	86¼
So Ry con 5s '94	110	109¾
So Ry gen 6½s '56	116⅝	116⅝
So Ry 5s StL div '51	92½	92½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106⅜	106⅜
Spokane I R 5s '55	47	47
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅜	103¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100⅜	100⅜
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106½	106½
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	93¾	93
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	105⅝	105¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	100	99¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	111½	111½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	98¼	98
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	98⅛	98½
Tex & Pac 5s D wi	98½	98½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	51	50¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	32¼	31½
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	69	69
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	97	97
Ulster & Del rfg 4s '52	54	54
Ulster & Del con 5s '28	90⅝	90⅝
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	102½	102¼
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100	100
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98⅝	98½
Union Pacific 4s '68	94⅛	93⅞
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	97⅞	97⅝
Union Pacific 4½s '67	102	101¾
US Rubber 5s '47	75	75
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	102½	101⅞
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	74½	74¼
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	81½	81
Va Ry 5s 62	102¼	102¼
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	107	107
Wabash 5s D	94½	94½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	105	104⅛
Wabash 5s B '76	94⅛	94⅛
Wabash 5½s '75	102⅛	102
Wabash Det Chi 5s	102	102
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	54	54
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	105	105
Warner Bros Pict 6s	69⅞	69
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105⅝	105½
West Shore 4s 2361	93	93
Western Electric 5s '44	105⅛	105⅛
Western Maryland 4s '52	82⅝	82
Western Maryland 5½s '77	96⅛	96
Western Un 5s '51	104	103½
Western Un col 5s '38	104⅝	104⅜
Western Un 6½s '36	109½	109½
Western Un 5s' 60	103¼	103
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	92	92
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102	102
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102½	102½
White Sew Mach 6s '36 ww	33⅝	33⅝
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	47	47
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100⅝	100⅝
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	65¼	64
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103¼	103⅛

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jan28	Last Jan27
3½s '47	102.4	102.5	102	102	102.5
1st 4¼s '47	103	103	103	103	103.6
4th 4¼s '38	103.29	103.29	103.31	103.31	103.31
4th 4¼s reg	103.29	103.29	103.29	103.29	103.29
US 3⅜s '43	102.18	102.18	102.10	102.10	102.23
US 3⅜s '47	102.26	102.26	102.24	102.24	102.24
US 4s '54	108.5	108.6	108.5	108.5	108.24
US 4¼s '52	112.16	112.16	112.4	112.6	112.20

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	77¼	76¼
Adriatic El 7s '52	96	95¼
Akerahus 5s '64	95⅝	95⅝
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	55	54½
Antwerp 5s '58	100¼	99⅞
Argentine Gov 5s '45	94	94
Argentine 5½s '62	83⅞	83¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	91¼	91¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	91⅜	91⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	90½	90½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	90½	90½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	91¼	91⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	91¼	91⅛
Australia 4½s '57	65¾	65¾
Australia 5s '55	72⅜	72
Australia 5s '57	72	72
Austria 7s ctfs	94½	94¼
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	99	99
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	89½	89
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95⅝	95¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103	102⅞
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108¾	108¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112¼	111⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109	108¾
Bergen 5s '49 rcts	96	96
Bergen (City) 5s '60 rcts	95⅜	95½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	72½	72⅝
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	73¼	73
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	74	74
Berlin Elec 6s	69⅝	69⅝
Bogota (City) 8s '45	83	83
Bolivia 7s '69	33	33
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	36⅛	36
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	53¼	53¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104¼	104¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	76½	76½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	67	66
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	67	66¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	90	90
Bremen 7s '35	94½	94½
Brisbane 6s rcts	78¾	78¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	68⅝	68½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	70	69½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55 (Prov)	68⅛	67⅞
Bulgaria 7½s '68	73½	73¼
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101⅝	101⅝
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106½	106
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	79⅞	78½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	83	83
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	79¼	79
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	82	82
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	83½	83
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	81½	81½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	93⅜	92⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	81	81
Chilean Loan 7s	77½	77
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	60	60
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	68⅜	68¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	69	69
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	61½	61½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	94¼	93¾
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	79	79
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	98¼	98¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	98½	98½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	79⅝	79½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	59	58¼
Danish Mun 8s A '46	107⅝	107⅝
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	95½	95
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105⅛	105⅜
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98	98
Duke Power 6s '66	103⅜	103⅜
Dutch El 6s '47	102	102
Dutch El sf 6s '62	101⅝	101⅝
Fiat 7s '46 war	85	85
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	85	85
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	95	94¼
Finnish A 6½s '54	88	88
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	106¼	106¼
Frankfort 6½s	75	75
French (Rep) 7s '49	120⅝	120⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	126¼	125⅞
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	89	89
German 7s '49	101	100¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	77½	77
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	76½	76¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	85	85
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	74⅜	73½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	88	88
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	76	75½
Greek 6s '68	86¾	86¼
Greek 7s '64	100	100
Hansa 6s ww	75	74½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	73½	73½
Irish Free State 5s '60	103¼	103¼
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	92⅝	92½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	89¼	89
Italy (King) 7s '51	97½	97⅛
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	92	91¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	98⅛	98⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104	104
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93½	93¼
Karstadt 6s '43	62½	62¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	91	90⅝
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	83	83
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	87	85¾
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	87½	86½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104¼	104¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104¼	104¼
Medellin 6½s '54	51¼	51
Meridionale El 7s '57	95	95
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	66	66
Milan (City) 6½s '52	86½	85½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	62	62
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	78½	78½
New South Wales 5s '58	85	85
North German Lloyd 6s '47	86	86
Norway (King) 5s '63	101⅛	101
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102¾	102½
Norway (King) 6s '43	105⅜	105½
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅝	102¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57	100	99⅞
Nuremberg 6s '52	71¼	71¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	92	91⅞
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97¾	97¾
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	100⅛	100⅛
Oslo G&E 5s '63	97⅞	97¼
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104¾	104¾
Peru 6s '60	39½	39¼
Peru 6s '61	39	38⅞
Poland 7s '47	79	79
Poland 8s '50	83½	83
Prussian 6s	72⅜	72¼
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	65	65
Prague (City) 7½s '52	104¾	104¾
Queensland (State) 6s '47	87	87
Queensland (State) 7s '41	96¼	95
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	82	82
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	79¾	79
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	96½	96½
Rhine Westphalia 7s '55 ww	78½	78
Rhinelbe 7s '46	86	85¼
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	85⅛	85⅛
Rhine Ruhr 6s	72	69¼
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	55	54
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	51½	51
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	58¾	58
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	79	79
Rome (City) 6½s '52	86½	85⅜
Royal Dutch 4s ww	91	90⅜
Rumania 7s	76⅛	76½
Salvador (Rep) 8s '46	100	100
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	61¼	61
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	88¼	88
Sao Paulo (State) '40	83	83
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	77½	77¼
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	83½	82¾
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107½	107⅜
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	80½	79¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	92	91½
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	88¾	88¾
Siemens 6½s '51	92¼	92¼
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	64½	63
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105¼	105
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	92	92
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	106	105⅛
Toho El Pow 6s '32	98¾	98¾
Toho El Pow 7s '55	96½	96½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	92¼	92¼
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	88	87⅞
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	62	62
Tyrol 7s '52	87¼	87¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅝	105⅝
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	105¼	105¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	74	73¾
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	73¾	73¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	71	70⅞
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	84	84
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	100	100
Vienna 6s '52	86	86
Warsaw 7s '58	63⅝	63⅜
Westphalia El 6s '53	71¼	71¼
Wurttemberg 7s '56	83½	83½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	97⅞	97½

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 5182 bales. The small supply met with keen competition and practically all were sold at firmer prices. Home dealers were the chief buyers.

A Window in Wall Street

Steeled for Steel Report

WALL STREET was all ready to be disappointed over the annual report of the United States Steel Corporation. For more than a week it has been preparing itself for the worst. The Steel report shows earnings of 70 cents a share. But Wall Street may be prepared to let bygones be bygones. The stock market ignored the better-than-expected gain in unfilled tonnage of the Steel Corporation last month, and some traders, therefore, feel it may ignore an earnings report that was no better and no worse than was expected.

Call Funds of Yesteryear

What has become of those huge sums of money that corporations put into the call market in the speculative boom of 1928, and the following year? Some corporations seem to have transferred their surplus funds from the call market to government securities. Hercules Powder Company, for one, owned government securities totaling $4,137,000, on Dec. 31, compared with holdings of $2,349,000 a year previous.

British Gold

Gold may flow from England to France until international bankers get the maldistribution problem settled. But a flow of gold from London to New York appears to have been averted for the time being at least. There has been improvement in sterling exchange, which now is fully a quarter of a cent above the point at which gold could be profitably shipped from England to the United States. One of the important factors in this development has been the movement of discount rates. The rates have moved up at London, and down at New York. Gold, like the credit for which it forms a base, moves where it can earn most.

A "Copper" Would Help

The decline in copper consumption probably is smaller than many people imagine. The drastic cut in the price of the metal—from 18 to below 10 cents a pound—is not an exact reflection of the drop in consumption. Current copper consumption is estimated at 80 per cent of normal. It is estimated also that a rise of one cent a pound in the price of copper would mean $25,000,000 yearly in profits of copper companies in United States, Canada and South America.

C. W. M.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ST. PAUL

	1930	1929
Dec. gross	$9,927,508	$12,225,758
Net op inc	833,475	1,456,616
12 mos gross	142,569,632	*171,361,385
Net op inc	15,954,548	26,274,323

*Includes $237,538 back mail pay.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN

	1930	1929
Dec gross	$8,726,872	$10,905,620
Net oper inc	1,135,523	66,333
12 months gross	130,030,474	*154,732,947
Net oper inc	17,432,851	26,220,149

*Includes $1,349,493 back mail pay.

DELAWARE & HUDSON

	1930	1929
Dec. gross	$2,863,457	$3,467,079
Net op inc	119,311	639,514
12 mos gross	37,906,143	41,365,708
Net op inc	5,868,962	8,164,740

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE

	1930	1929
Dec. gross	$1,664,548	$2,304,292
Net op inc	394,284	432,066
12 mos gross	27,341,198	34,135,108
Net op inc	7,373,119	7,891,540

RUTLAND

	1930	1929
Dec. gross	$373,153	$466,463
Net op inc	30,399	33,132
12 mos gross	5,286,186	6,276,672
Net op inc	606,140	997,061

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINN & OMAHA

	1930	1929
Dec. gross	$1,655,196	$2,172,306
Net op def	254,639	277,121
12 mos gross	24,436,288	27,218,998
Net op inc	1,659,994	2,968,733

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN

	1930	1929
December gross	$485,390	$548,821
Net op inc	49,392	53,053
12 months' gross	6,901,455	8,108,287
Net op inc	743,010	1,291,973

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

	1930	1929
December gross	$1,132,614	$1,455,946
Net op inc	197,330	188,949
12 months' gross	15,364,002	17,830,225
Net op inc	2,227,505	2,910,286

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS

	1930	1929
December gross	$1,370,598	$1,975,655
Net op def	4,815,411	*96,340
12 months' gross	19,784,299	†25,398,275
Net op def	5,505,969	*2,209,033

*Income. †Includes $311,634 back mail pay.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

	1930	1929
Dec gross	$5,534,138	$6,708,027
Net op inc	956,566	1,026,938
12 mos gross	80,642,412	96,522,348
Net op inc	14,293,213	21,410,344

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	WkAgo	YrAgo
Wheat, No. 2 red	$.94¾	$.95⅛	$1.39
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.80½	.84½	1.03
Oats, No. 3 white	.43	.44	.56½
Flour	4.70	4.70	6.35
Beef, family	19.00	19.00	29.00
Pork	28.50	28.50	28.50
Lard	.0905	.0935	.1095
Cotton, mid-up	.1045	.1025	.1705
Zinc	.0400	.0400	.0525
Iron	17.76	17.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	30.00	30.00	34.00
Copper	.10	.10	.18
Tin	.2550	.2525	.3910
Rubber	.0812½	.0812½	.1510
Sugar	.0470	.0470	.0520
Lead	.0475	.0475	.0625
Print Cloth	.0425	.0400	.0525

COTTON REACTS AFTER UPTURN

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—A further moderate advance in cotton at the opening today on continued covering and trade buying, was followed by reaction under realising or liquidation and selling by spot houses accompanied by rumors of freer spot offerings in the South. May contracts, after selling up to 10.71 at the start, or 7 points net higher, eased off to 10.55 with the mid-afternoon market barely steady at net declines of 5 to 10 points.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL INCOME

CHICAGO, Jan. 28—December gross of Illinois Central System is estimated in excess of $10,850,000, compared with $14,048,271 in December, 1929, an indicated decrease of close to $3,200,000. Continued grip on operating expenses, however, enabled the road to show net operating income of about $2,800,000, compared with $2,653,646, or an increase of almost $150,000.

DEFER WABASH DIVIDENDS

NEW YORK—Directors of Wabash Railroad deferred action on the preferred A and preferred B stocks due at this time. Directors met to consider a quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the preferred A and a dividend on the preferred B stock for 1930. In 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929 payments of $5 each were made on the preferred B stock.

EASTERN MASS. STREET RAILWAY

Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company reports for December, 1930, net income after all charges of $30,841, compared with $130,463 in December, 1929; for 12 months of 1930 net was $436,673, compared with $1,060,703 in 1929. Railway operating revenues for the year declined from $8,379,454 to $7,839,407.

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in number of shares sold in 1930

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International Harvester
National Biscuit
Otis Elevator
United Fruit
United States Steel
Woolworth

Railroads
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fe
Illinois Central
Louisville & Nashville
New York Central
Pennsylvania Railroad
Southern Pacific
Union Pacific.

Oils
Standard Oil of California
Standard Oil of Indiana
Standard Oil (New Jersey)
Standard Oil of New York
Texas Corporation

Utilities and Quasi-Utilities
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DIVIDENDS

United States Steel Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 each on the common and the preferred. The common is payable March 30, to stock of record Feb. 28, and the preferred is payable Feb. 27, to stock of record Jan. 31.

Lima Locomotive Works, Inc., declared a special dividend of $2, payable Feb. 17, to stock of record Feb. 7.

Westfield Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly common dividend of 50c, payable Feb. 16, to stock of record Jan. 31.

International Agricultural Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the prior preference stock, payable March 2 to stock of record Feb. 14.

Burroughs Adding Machine declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25c, payable March 5, to stock of record Feb. 9.

Vick Financial Corporation stockholders approve partial retirement of stock and capital readjustment, and declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable Feb. 16 to stock of record Feb. 5.

Pierce Arrow Motor Car declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the class A, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 10.

Colorado Fuel & Iron Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Feb. 25 to stock of record Feb. 10. The dividend on the common is paid out of surplus, the company says.

Jones & Laughlin Steel declared the quarterly $1 dividend on the common, placing the stock on a $4 annual basis, compared with $5 previously.

Worthington Pump & Machinery Company declared back dividends of $1.75 on the class A preferred and $1.50 on the class B preferred, clearing up final accumulations on these. The regular dividends were also declared.

Deere & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents on new common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 14.

Poor & Co. declared the quarterly of 37½ cents on the class A, placing it on a $1.50 annual basis compared with $2 previously.

Merritt, Chapman & Scott Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Illinois Central Railroad Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the common, payable March 2 to stock of record Feb. 6.

Minneapolis-Moline Implement declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the preferred, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 7.

German General Electric Company declared a 7 per cent dividend for 1930, compared with 9 per cent in 1929, according to private cable advices.

Alaska Packers' Association declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable Feb. 10 to stock of record Jan. 31.

Electric Shareholdings declared the quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent in common on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 5.

Omnibus Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 13.

Blue Ridge Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend at the rate of 1-32d of one share of common on each share of optional 6 per cent convertible preference stock, or at the option of holders at the rate of 75 cents in cash, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 5.

Pennsylvania Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Feb. 28 to stock of record Feb. 2.

New York Transportation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable March 28 to stock of record March 13.

Fifth Avenue Bus Securities declared the regular quarterly dividend of 16 cents, payable March 30 to stock of record March 13.

Delaware & Hudson Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.25, payable March 20 to stock of record Feb. 26.

Pennroad Corporation declared a dividend of 20 cents, payable March 16 to stock of record Feb. 13. On Sept. 15, 1930, an initial dividend of 20 cents was paid.

Montgomery Ward & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the class A, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

New Haven Clock Company declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.62½, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 28.

Fairbanks Morse & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common, payable March 31 to stock of record March 12.

BOSTON STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Jan. 28	Last Jan. 27
400	Am & Cont	11½	11	11	..
210	Am Found	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	5
55	Am & Brit 1 pf	55	54	55	..
100	Am Pneu pf	9	9	9	..
40	Am Pneu 1pf	40	40	40	..
690	Am T&T	188⅛	185¾	185¾	189½
250	Aris Com	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5	Avia Sec	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
10	Big Sanf	28	28	28	28
5	Bos El	70	70	70	70
10	Bos El 1 pf	100	100	100	..
11	Bos & Alb	178½	178½	178½	182
35	B&M C sta	100	100	100	..
430	B&M urpf	104	103½	103⅞	104
200	Bos Prop	19¼	19	19	..
10	Brown pf	65¾	65¾	65¾	66
10	Cal & Hec	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	..
10	Chi Junct pf	105½	105½	105½	..
75	Cop Range	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
60	Cr C & Int	7¼	7	7¼	7
615	East SS	22¾	22½	22½	22½
185	E Butte	1⅜	1	1⅜	..
25	E G&F prpf	82½	82½	82½	..
39	Edison Elec	252	252	252	250
500	Em Asso	17¼	17	17	17½
10	Gen Alloy	5	5	5	4¼
145	Gen Capital	34¾	34	34¾	35
100	Gen Elec, Sp	12	12	12	12
10	Hathaway pf	96	96	96	96
35	Jenk Tel	3	3	3	3
86	Loew's Thea	8½	8½	8½	..
10	Me Cent	61	61	61	61
570	Mass Util	4¼	4	4¼	..
22	Mergenthal	89	88	89	88
5	Mohawk	17	17	17	..
336	Nash	32¼	31⅜	31⅝	32⅜
9	Nat Leather	.75	.75	.75	
360	NE Tel	137	136	137	136
10	NA Avia	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
15	No NH	108	108	108	..
5	Norw Worc	138	138	138	..
24	Pac Mills	18	18	18	19½
170	Quincy Min	7⅜	7½	7½	7⅜
10	St. Mary Ld	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
315	Shawmut	15⅜	15	15	15⅜
10	S D Warren	72	72	72	..
35	So Sur	4	4	4	3⅝
315	Stone Web	45¾	45	45¾	45⅜
375	Swift & Co	28⅝	28½	28⅝	29
40	Torrington	45	44	45	43½
385	Uni Found	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
183	Uni Shoe	56¾	56¼	56¼	56½
40	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	..
140	Uni Gas Corp	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	11¼
185	Utah Apexx	1⅛	1	1	1
30	Util Hyd	4	3⅞	4	..
200	Waldorf	25	25	25	25
278	War Bros	37¼	36⅛	36⅛	37⅜
$1000	Chi Jct 4s	94	94	94	93⅝
3000	Chi Jct 5s	102	102	102	103
5000	Hous Lt 4½s	92½	92½	92½	..
2000	Wst T&T 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	..

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

Charles Donnelly, president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, said freight revenues for the first three weeks of January showed a decline of about 8 per cent, compared with a 14 to 15 per cent decline in the latter part of 1930.

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$3,290,000 LOAN TO BUENOS AIRES

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 28 (AP)—Representatives of six local and foreign banks, including the National City Bank of New York, the First National Bank of Boston and the Royal Bank of Canada, have offered the Buenos Aires municipality a loan of 10,000,000 paper pesos—around $3,290,000—for a six months term at 6 per cent interest. The Alcalde has accepted the offer in principle. Difficulties of the municipal treasury because of delayed collection of taxes made the loan necessary.

IOWA ROAD ISSUE APPROVED

Iowa Senate has approved the $100,000,000 state road bond issue by vote of 37 to 10. Resolution now goes to the House.

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OMITS STOCK DIVIDEND

Deere & Co. has omitted the quarterly stock dividend of 1½ per cent on the common due at this time.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

GRAUTOFF AMONG THE QUALIFIERS

Twenty-Seven Contestants Try for the Eight Places in Junior Foils Tests

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Three members of the University Fencers' Club, composed of former fencers at New York University, as well as one of the present team of that institution, were among the eight to qualify for the United States junior foils championship from the New York district, as the result of the bouts yesterday evening at the New York Athletic Club. Miguel A. de Capriles, Benjamin S. Faber and Max Kapner, were the graduates, and Walter Grautoff the undergraduate. The other four were Dr. Edwin S. Acel of the New York A. C.; Wallace H. Goldsmith and George Ferguson of the Fencers' Club and Peter W. Bruder of the Salle de Armes Vince.

Twenty-seven contestants made their appearance and were divided into four strips, with two survivors from each. The strips were arranged as follows:

Strip 1—Wallace H. Goldsmith, Fencers' Club; Max Kapner, University Fencers' Club; Alfred V. Ferro, Saltus Fencing Club; Joseph R. Barmack, College of the City of New York; Kyohei Inukai, Fencers' Club, and Hugo Castello, University Fencers' Club. Goldsmith and Kapner, with four victories each, qualified.

Strip 2—Dr. Erwin S. Acel, New York A. C.; Benjamin S. Faber, University Fencers' Club; James D. Burch, Saltus Fencing Club; Denholm D. McKie, Fencers' Club; M. Edward Fox, University Fencers' Club; R. A. McCormick, New York A. C., and Edwin S. Dow, Saltus Fencing Club. Acel led the qualifiers with five victories, but the touches had to be counted to decide the other candidate. Faber, Fox and Dow each won four bouts, but the first had only 15 touches against him, while Fox and Dow were 20 and 21, respectively.

Strip 3—Peter W. Bruder, Salle de Armes Vince; George Ferguson, Fencers' Club; Edward Meylan, Saltus Fencing Club; R. F. Robinson, Columbia University; Jose R. de Capriles, University Fencers' Club; J. B. Bruns Jr., New York A. C., and Thomas Sheppard, Carnegie Sword Club. Bruder made a clean sweep of his bouts, while Ferguson lost only to Bruder. Both thus qualified.

Strip 4—Miguel A. de Capriles, University Fencers' Club; Walter Grautoff, New York University; Marcel Pasche, Fencers' Club; Edward de Montreux, Carnegie Sword Club; Gilbert Weil, New York University; R. W. Stringfellow, New York A. C. and Averill Liebow, College of the City of New York. De Capriles also won all six of his bouts, with Grautoff the other qualifier, with five victories.

Qualifying strips in épée and saber will be held on Thursday and Friday, with the finals, for which other sections may also send contestants, set for the last three days in February.

BUFFALO DEFEATS DULUTH AGAIN, 2-1

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Tulsa	15	1	6	74	44	30
Chicago	14	2	11	67	51	28
Minneapolis	11	1	12	40	52	22
Duluth	11	1	11	44	42	22
Kansas City	11	2	9	38	27	22
Buffalo	8	3	9	30	40	16
St. Louis	4	0	16	27	64	8

RESULTS JAN. 27
Buffalo 2, Duluth 1, overtime.
Chicago 8, St. Louis 3.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 28—Buffalo Americans defeated Duluth Hornets here last night in an American Hockey League fixture by a score of 2 to 1, the locals winning out after 13 minutes of overtime play. Neither team was able to score in the first two periods, but in the third, with 11 minutes of the session gone, Leswick of the Hornets scored with a brilliant rush, skating close to the net and lifting the puck past Goalie Stark.

BUFFALO — DULUTH
Desy, Heyd, lw.........rw, Gibson, Forslund
Thorsteinson, Mills, c
c, Scott, Mitchell, Leswick
Morrison, St. John, rw....lw, Green, Merrill
Oatman, Bouchard, Breen, ld
rd, Davis, Bergl
Rennie, Conant, rd......ld, Langlois, Davis
Stark, g..........................g, Turner

Score—Buffalo 2, Duluth 1. Goals—Bouchard, Breen for Buffalo; Leswick for Duluth. Assists—Thorsteinson, for Buffalo. Referee—William O'Hara. Time—Three 20m. periods and 13m. 1s. overtime.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 28—The Shamrocks skated through a largely defenseless St. Louis Flier combination to win, 8 to 3, in an American Hockey League game at Chicago Stadium last night. Bobby Burns, Chicago wingman, led the winning attack with four goals.

CHICAGO — ST. LOUIS
McFayden, Burns, lw..rw, Kendall, Boileau, Hill
Clayton, Riley, Denneny, c..c, Acaster, Goyer
Wiseman, Burns, rw.......lw, Jackson, Kirk
Headley, MacKenzie, ld..rd, Creasey, Cameron
Mulligan, Burland, rd...ld, Scott, Pattendon
Timmins, g.........................g, Reaume

Score—Chicago Shamrocks 8, St. Louis Fliers 3. Goals—Burns 4, Brydson 2, Wiseman and Mulligan for Chicago; Kirk, Jackson and Goyer for St. Louis. Assists—Riley 3, Burland 2, Burns, Headley, and MacKenzie for Chicago; Kendall 2, and Cameron for St. Louis. Referee—Charles Ukslla. Time—Three 20m. periods.

CHANGES IN LINEUPS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 28—Numerous changes have been made in the lineup of International Hockey League clubs during the past two days. London Tecumsehs have lost Elwin "Doc" Romnes, clever left wing player, who has been recalled by Chicago Blackhawks. Detroit Olympics have obtained Sammy McAdam and Ernie Kenny, former Pacific Coast Hockey League players, on loan from New York Rangers, and have disposed of Harold Taber, Jeane Pusie and Leo Murray. Taber has been farmed out to Guelph and Pusie has been returned to Galt in the Ontario Hockey League. Murray, the property of Providence in the Canadian-American Hockey League, has been sold by that club to Philadelphia Arrows.

PIRATES PURCHASE CATCHER

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 28 (AP)—With the idea of bolstering the one department in which dependable reserves were lacking, the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club management has purchased Catcher Edward Phillips from the Philadelphia Americans, it was made known yesterday. Phillips was with the Boston Braves in 1923, was tried out by the New York Yankees in 1927 and was with the Detroit Tigers for a short time. Last season he was with Toronto of the International League.

Pat O'Hara Wood Joins Professional Ranks

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 28

PAT O'HARA WOOD, Australian tennis player, has joined the ranks of the professionals. He hopes to compete against William T. Tilden 2d and other players when they visit Australia late this year.

ONE QUINTET UNDEFEATED

Southern Methodist Takes Lead in Southwest Conference Race

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Southern Methodist	3	0	142	97	1.000
Texas Christian	3	1	159	116	.750
Arkansas	5	3	241	225	.625
Rice	2	4	157	217	.333
Texas A & M	1	2	80	91	.333
Baylor	1	2	115	127	.333
Texas	1	4	142	190	.200

LEADING INDIVIDUAL SCORERS

Players	College	Goals Floor	Goals Foul	Pts.
Adolph Dietzel, c	T. C. U.	24	16	64
R. H. Williams, rf	S. M. U.	20	15	55
K. E. Holt, c	Arkansas	23	7	53
J. C. Reynolds, c	S. M. U.	23	6	52
Virgil Dixon, lf	Rice	20	9	49
James Pickren, lf	Arkansas	18	12	48
B. M. Sellars, c	Rice	15	16	46
James Sexton, lg	Arkansas	17	10	44
W. H. Elkins, rf	Texas	17	9	43

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 28—Arkansas' victory over Texas Christian University in the second game of a two-game series, placed Southern Methodist University at the top of the Southwest Conference basketball standing with three victories and no defeats. Southern Methodist kept its pace-setting lead by defeating Baylor University, 47 to 37.

The defeat of Texas Christian gave other Conference teams much inspiration, since both the University of Texas and Rice Institute went down in defeat before the powerful Christian offensive a few weeks ago. The Horned Frogs won both games by large scores.

Four teams, Rice, Texas, Baylor and Texas A. & M. are practically out of the race since each has at least two defeats. Arkansas, however, has lost three Conference games, but since it has completed two-thirds of the schedule, is not counted out. If the Razorbacks succeed in winning their remaining four games, they stand a chance of winning the title for the sixth consecutive time, since it is believed that both Texas Christian and Southern Methodist will be defeated by at least two Conference teams before the season has ended.

Arkansas and Texas Christian split a two-game series, the Horned Frogs winning the first 35 to 26, and the Razorbacks winning the second, 30 to 29. Southern Methodist defeated the Baylor Bears 47 to 37. The Rice Owls nosed out the Texas Aggies by the score of 27 to 24. A floor goal and a personal foul just as the gun fired caused Texas to be defeated by Baylor, 45 to 43.

Although Adolph Dietzel '33 has taken part in only four Conference games, he is the leading individual scorer with 64 points. Rhea H. Williams '32 of Southern Methodist, who has taken part in only three games, closely follows Dietzel with 55 points. Three Arkansas players are among the nine leading scorers.

The main attraction of the week will be the game between Southern Methodist and Texas Christian which is to be played Feb. 2 in Dallas.

FIRST DEFEAT FOR WASHINGTON FIVE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore., Jan. 28—Oregon State College, minus its star center, E. C. Lewis '33, who was on the sidelines with a mishap, played inspired basketball last night and gave the University of Washington its first defeat of the Pacific Coast Conference season. The score was 37 to 23.

OREGON STATE — WASHINGTON
Lyman, lf.................rg, West, Gritsch
Ballard, rf.......................lg, Cairney
Fagans, Drager, c................c, Swanson
Grayson, lg..................rf, Fuller, Nelson
Merrill, Bailey, rg........lf, Swygard, Perry

Score—Oregon State College 37, University of Washington 23. Goals from floor—Ballard 7, Pagans 4, Lyman 3, Grayson for Oregon State; Fuller 3, Swanson 3, Swygard 2 for Washington. Goals from foul—Fagans 4, Lyman, Ballard, Grayson for Oregon State; Fuller 4, Swanson 2, Cairney for Washington. Referee—Robert Morris. Umpire—Stanley Riddle.

BOSTON WALKERS' CLUB ELECTS

At a meeting of the Boston Walkers' Club, held in the Boston Athletic Association clubhouse, Jan. 27, in Boston, Mass., officers and committees for the coming year were elected. Edgar G. Wilson, winner of the one-mile walk championship while representing the B. A. A., was elected president, and Robert O'Doherty, a judge of walking, was selected vice-president. Ellery H. Clark Jr. was chosen secretary-treasurer. The publicity committee elected was Ellery H. Clark Sr., chairman; James McCarthy and William Gover. An executive committee of four chosen includes John Lane, Harrison Clark, J. Frank Facey and Clarence V. Moore. William Kenney, president of the New England A. A. U., was elected an honorary member.

LARIGAN VS. McLAUGHLIN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Edward R. Larigan of the Crescent Athletic Club won his entry into the semifinal round of the New Jersey championship at squash tennis yesterday, when he defeated J. B. Quincy, of the New York Athletic Club, in their postponed fourth round match, at the Yale Club. Larigan scored an easy victory, 15—2, 15—7, and will meet Edward R. McLaughlin, of the Columbia University Club, in the semifinals next Saturday, at the Short Hills Club, which is conducting the tournament.

B. H. C. AT BREMERHAVEN

Charles F. Adams, president of the Boston Bruins and the man who made it possible for the team to make the trip, received a cablegram today from the Boston Hockey Club stating that it had arrived in Bremerhaven, Ger., and would proceed to Poland tonight. All of the players were said to be in championship form.

GLEDHILL AND COUGHLIN WIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—Keith E. Gledhill of Santa Barbara and Joseph L. Coughlin of San Francisco recently captured the doubles tennis championship of Stanford University by defeating Charles C. (Chuck) Weesner of Piedmont and Edward M. (Ted) Easton of La Jolla, 8—6, 8—6.

PROFESSIONAL TENNIS DATES

LOS ANGELES—The Pacific coast professional tennis tournament is to be held at the Huntington Hotel on the hotel's courts on Feb. 6, 7 and 8.

YALE QUINTET BEST IN YEARS

Making Determined Stand in Race for Basketball League Honors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 27—For the first time in years, since the season of 1922-23 to be exact, Yale University has a basketball team which will undoubtedly be in the championship race until the very end of the season. This season's Yale team, under the expert and modern coaching of Elmer Ripley, formerly of professional ranks and later head coach of the Georgetown University five in its best years, has come along rapidly and is now playing the best brand of ball that Yale has seen in nearly a decade.

The final ranking of Yale's basketball team will be determined by its standing in the Eastern Intercollegiate League and also by its record against Princeton and Harvard. At the present time Yale is second in the standing of the league, having won three games and lost one. Columbia, last year's champion, stands at the top of the league again by virtue of a perfect record of two victories and no losses. Columbia is the team which Yale will have to beat if it is to win the title, and, while most followers of the game concede Yale little chance of defeating the New York five, no one who has watched this fighting Yale quintet in action will say that Yale is out of the running until Columbia has actually downed the Blue.

Lack of Reserves

The only weak spot on this year's team is its lack of capable reserves. At present there are just five first-class basketball players, these composing the first team and playing most of the games without relief for any length of time. Edward Horwitz '31, diminutive captain of the team, and Albert J. Booth Jr. '32S, Yale's all-around star and football captain, are the forwards. These two little aces play extremely well together, it being customary for Booth to feed shots to his captain who is the better shot. The two excel in floor work and their lightning-like passes produce many scoring shots that would not be possible except for these excellent passes and the coöperation shown by both members of the pair.

Stewart Patterson '31, who stands 6ft. 4in. in height, is the brilliant center of the team this year for the second consecutive season. Patterson has shown unusual improvement this year and has actually become the star of the team, displacing Horwitz as leading scorer. It is Patterson who is expected to be chiefly responsible for Yale's triumph should Yale succeed in downing Columbia, for in those two games Patterson will play against Capt. George Gregory, the Lions' brilliant center around whom all the New York team's plays are planned. Patterson is now leading Yale's scorers in league competition and is among the very best in the league in this respect.

The guards are Frank Q. O'Neill '32S and Ambrose P. McGowan '32, with Frederick J. Linehan '31, the football star, being used alternately with McGowan when he is in condition. O'Neill, who has never played for Yale before, having come to the university as a transfer student, has become a very important cog in the Yale machine. In addition to his fine defensive work he has shown unusual ability at regaining possession of the ball after enemy shots, this phase of his playing being of great importance to the Yale cause. McGowan has developed a keen eye for the basket and has been a real star in several recent games, especially when Yale defeated Pennsylvania here two weeks ago to chalk up its third league victory.

Beane Handicapped

This regular quintet is the equal of any team in the league, with the possible exception of Columbia's championship agregation. Yale's substitutes, however, are few and not so good. Linehan is the only dependable guard and Alpheus C. Beane Jr. '31S, another football player, is about the only forward relief man of any ability, although Louis Bender '33 is often sent into games because of his remarkable shooting ability. Beane, who won several games for Yale last year, has been handicapped in his basketball play this season by a shoulder mishap sustained in football, but has recently shown some of the signs of his old-time ability on the court and will probably be of great service to the Elis in the remaining games.

Other players who see action from time to time are Howard F. Burke '33S, guard; Howard W. Brunner '33, center; Max Glick '33, guard; Harry J. Gallagher '31, forward, and David Howland '33, guard.

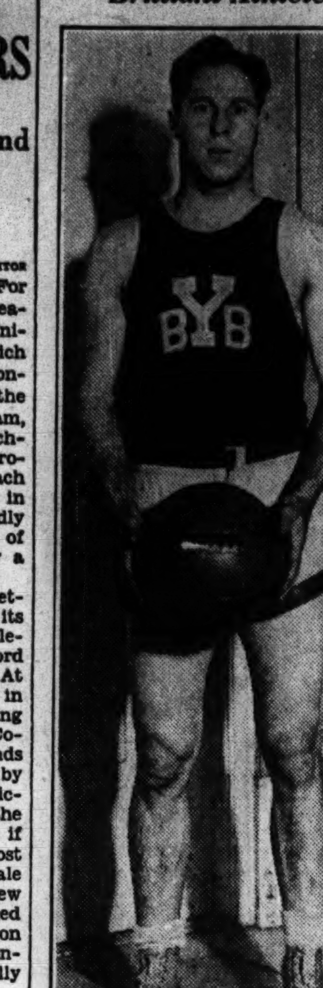
While the Yale team has a chance of leading the Eastern Intercollegiate League or at least of making a fine showing in this organization, the Eli five is not by any means the best team in the East. The Blue five has been defeated by Dartmouth, in the league, and by Fordham, C. C. N. Y., and New York University, in games outside the league. The Dartmouth defeat, which has kept Yale from first place in the league, was suffered partially because of the absence of Booth. Dartmouth won by only two points.

Future Games

So far, Yale has won from Pennsylvania twice and from Cornell once in league competition and has also defeated such teams as Wesleyan, Providence College, Dickinson, and Connecticut Agricultural College. Future games will be played with Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Princeton, Harvard, Brown, Holy Cross and Lafayette.

Probably the most encouraging part of the present year from a Yale point of view is not the showing of the varsity, but the unusual strength being shown by the freshman quintet which has a perfect record to date and promises to send many real stars up to varsity ranks next season. Among these outstanding players who will doubtless be varsity players next year are Frank C. Elliott, center; John C. Dickson, forward; William A. Saner, forward; James M. Kennedy Jr., guard, and Earl H. Nikkel, guard.

Brilliant Athlete



Wide World

ALBERT J. BOOTH JR. '32S
Yale Varsity Basketball Team.

The remaining games on Yale's varsity schedule follow:

Feb. 6—Brown University; 10—Princeton University; 13—College of the Holy Cross; 18—Columbia University at New York; 21—Dartmouth College; 23—Princeton University at Princeton; 25—Lafayette College; 28—Harvard University at Cambridge.

March 3—Columbia University; 7—Cornell University.

ROCKAWAY KEEPS PLACE IN STANDING

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	R'nds W	R'nds L	M't's W	M't's L	P.C.
Harvard Club	4	0	19	1	1.000
Racquet & Tennis Club	4	0	17	3	1.000
Rockaway Hunting Club	4	1	13	12	.800
University Club	2	3	13	12	.400
Nassau Country Club	1	3	5	15	.250
Princeton Club	1	4	9	16	.200
Montclair Athletic Club	0	5	4	21	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Rockaway Hunting Club maintained its third place position, still within hailing distance of the unbeaten leaders, as the result of its match in the Class A metropolitan squash tennis championship yesterday, against Princeton Club, played at Rockaway. It had a hard time doing it, as the result hung on the final match, between J. A. Richards and M. T. McLeod, which went to five games.

University Club, producing its finest team for the first time this season, scored a brilliant victory over Montclair Athletic Club, 4 to 1, but is too far behind to overtake the leader, Harvard Club, and Racquet and Tennis Club, who will meet on Thursday to determine the supremacy. The summary:

ROCKAWAY HUNTING CLUB 3; PRINCETON CLUB 2

E. M. Jonklaas, Rockaway, defeated E. F. Beddall, Princeton, 16—15, 15—7, 18—17.
G. D. Richman, Princeton, defeated Lee Norris, Rockaway, 15—10, 16—14, 17—16.
J. A. Richards, Rockaway, defeated M. T. McLeod, Princeton, 15—12, 18—17, 16—17, 10—15, 15—12.
F. M. Palmer, Princeton, defeated J. H. Harper Jr., Rockaway, 15—11, 17—15, 8—15, 10—15, 15—12.
G. M. Laimbeer, Rockaway, defeated A. Gerlach, Princeton, 15—11, 15—7, 11—15, 15—3.

UNIVERSITY CLUB 4; MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB 1

W. H. Coyle Jr., Montclair, defeated D. P. Kingsley, University, 15—10, 15—8, 15—13.
Henry E. Mills, University, defeated D. B. Bunce, Montclair, 12—15, 12—15, 15—10, 15—12, 15—7.
R. F. De Voe, University, defeated C. S. Moora, Montclair, 15—11, 15—12, 15—9.
D. J. Nightingale, University, defeated L. R. Dilks, Montclair, 18—14, 17—14, 12—15, 16—18, 15—7.
S. H. Philbin, University, defeated Conway Hoffman, Montclair, 18—17, 15—14, 15—13.

A. A. U. DATES FOR 14 U. S. CHAMPIONSHIPS

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Dates for 14 United States championships were announced yesterday by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, as follows:

Women's indoor swimming—April 16-19, New York.
Men's indoor swimming—April 1-4, Chicago.
Senior handball—March 22-28, Minneapolis.
Junior handball—Feb. 21-23, New York.
Men's indoor track and field—Feb. 25, New York.
Women's indoor track and field—March 14, Newark.
Men's outdoor track and field—July 3-4, Lincoln, Neb.
Wrestling—April 8-10, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Men's basketball—March 9-14, Kansas City.
Women's basketball—March 23-28, Dallas.
Senior boxing—April 27-30, New York.
Junior boxing—April 6-7, Boston.
Bobsleigh—Feb. 6-7, Lake Placid, N. Y.
Marathon—May 16, Baltimore.

DREW TO ASSIST THOMAS

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Jan. 28 (AP)—Harold D. Drew, head coach at the University of Chattanooga, has been named assistant football coach at University of Alabama, Dr. James J. Doster, faculty chairman of the athletic committee, announced yesterday. He will report to the university in time to help Head Coach Frank Thomas with the spring training. Drew is a graduate of Bates College in Maine and the International Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield, Mass.

WASHINGTON VETERAN SIGNS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28—Joe Judge, veteran first baseman and captain of the Washington Senators, has signed his contract for the coming season. The signing came following a conference between Judge and President Clark Griffith of the Washington club. It will be the veteran's seventeenth consecutive season with the Senators. The terms of the contract were not announced.

RUBE MARQUARD IS RELEASED

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 28 (AP)—Rube Marquard, former National League pitcher, who for the last two seasons has managed the local club of the Southeastern League, has been released. Club officials said it was an economy move and that they would sign a manager whose salary did not run so high.

CHICAGOANS IN THE FINAL

Hall and Thurnblad to Meet for World Three-Cushion Billiard Title

WORLD'S THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD STANDING

	Won	Lost	H.R.	B.G.	P.C.
Allen Hall	5	1	8	38	.833
A. J. Thurnblad	5	1	7	44	.833
Otto Reiselt	4	2	8	42	.667
J. M. Layton	4	2	8	31	.667
F. S. Scoville	3	4	6	50	.429
T. S. Denton	2	4	5	60	.333
D. J. Jacobs	1	5	4	71	.166
Charles Jordan	1	6	7	55	.143

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 28—Two Chicagoans emerged from the field of eight as the finalists for the world's championship at three-cushion billiards in the tournament being brought to a close at the Bensinger Congress Recreation here. Allen Hall, one of the finalists, was a favorite from the start, rated as one of the "big three," but Arthur J. Thurnblad, who faces him for the title, was figured by many as just another entry.

Each has won five and lost only one game, while the two former champions, J. M. Layton of St. Louis, the title defender, and Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, have won four and lost two. Hall and Thurnblad, respectively, settled them yesterday, Hall defeating Layton by the score of 50 to 43 in 40 innings and Thurnblad turning back Reiselt, 50 to 32 in 44 innings. The title battle is to be staged tomorrow.

Hall and Layton battled for 35 innings with no more than a point or two separating them at any stage. It was a critical affair for Layton, as he had lost one game previously, and Hall has a habit of beating him, whether he beats anybody else in tournament play. Finally Layton faltered, missed what appeared to be an easy shot, and while he left Hall a difficult layout, the Chicagoan brought through on a kiss shot and thereafter advanced inexorably to victory. The score by innings:

Allen Hall—1 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 3 1 0 1 0 5 0 0 4 4 4 0 1 3 0 0 1 0 1 3 0 0 1 0 3 3 0 1 1 3 3—50. Innings—40. High run—5.
J. M. Layton—0 0 3 2 0 2 3 0 2 2 0 0 2 2 0 2 1 0 1 3 0 1 1 2 0 2 0 2 0 1 0 2 1 0 2 0 0 3 1—43. Innings—39. High run—3.

Thurnblad's victory over Reiselt was no less salutary. The Philadelphian ran six in the fourth inning and sailed away to a comfortable lead that lasted for 20 innings. Thurnblad, however, kept plugging away, and by the twenty-ninth inning tied the score at 26. This was the result of scoring in seven consecutive innings, a stretch that included runs of 3 and 5. From there Thurnblad plunged on to the finish, aided by a high run of 7. The score by innings:

A. J. Thurnbald—2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 5 0 0 0 1 3 1 5 1 1 2 0 1 1 7 4 2 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 3 2—50. Innings—44. High run—7.
Otto Reiselt—1 0 0 6 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 4 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—32. Innings—43. High run—6.

F. S. Scoville of Buffalo played his best billiards to defeat Charles Jordan of Los Angeles, 50 to 34 in 50 innings. It was the easterner's third victory and indicated that Scoville's victory over Layton in the opening engagement was not so far out of line as it appeared at other stages of the tourney. The score by innings:

F. S. Scoville—2 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 1 2 0 0 0 6 2 0 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 5 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 2 2 3 1 0 3—50. Innings—50. High Run—6.
Charles Jordan—0 0 1 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 2 1 0 0 1 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 3 1 3 0 2 0 0 0—34. Innings—49. High run—4.

ARROWS RUN HIGH SCORE ON NEW HAVEN

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Springfield	19	0	3	89	44	38
Providence	13	5	5	74	45	31
Boston	8	1	15	55	70	17
Philadelphia	7	3	14	48	63	17
New Haven	6	3	16	39	83	15

RESULT JAN. 27
Philadelphia 8, New Haven 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28—Running up their highest score of the season, the Philadelphia Arrows overwhelmed the New Haven Eagles in a Canadian-American Hockey League match at the Arena, here last night, by the score of 8 to 1. By the victory the Arrows were able to pick up two points and go into tie with Boston for third place, while New Haven dropped into last position all by itself.

Leo Murray, who just joined the Arrows and Emmy Garrett proved the stars for Philadelphia. Murray accounted for two goals while Garrett helped himself to three. Each player also had an assist. Murray formerly played with the Providence Reds and had been loaned to the Detroit Olympics.

The Arrows fairly bombarded the net, scoring three goals in the first eight minutes and continued to press Goalie Forbes. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA — NEW HAVEN
Hudson, Murray, King, lw.rw, Kuhn, Boucher
Andrews, Anderson, c
c, Convey, Chouinard, Jeremiah
Buckles, Garrett, Bradley, rw
lw, Keating, Neville
Paulhus, Bradley, ld......rd, Himes, Radley
Coulter, rd....ld, Speyer, Pringle, Jeremiah
Roberts, g...........................g, Forbes

Score—Philadelphia 8, New Haven 1. Goals—Garrett 3, Murray 2, King, Hudson and Andrews for Philadelphia; Himes for New Haven. Assists—Anderson 2, Coulter, Buckles, Garrett, Murray and Andrews for Philadelphia; Neville for New Haven. Referees—M. E. Davin and Carl Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

TWO PRIZES TO GOLDBERG

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 28—Rube Goldberg, noted cartoonist, played golf yesterday on the Palm Beach Country Club course, 5900 yards, par 68, and when he was through he was rewarded with two prizes for the first day's play in the Artists and Writers Golf Association tournament. Goldberg won the low net prize from a notable field with a tally of 99-30—69 and paired with John Golden, he also carried off the low net in the best-ball team play. Goldberg's handicap enabled him to beat Rex Beach and H. T. Webster by a single stroke in the singles, as well as leading Beach and Ray McCarthy by a similar margin in the team event.

WHITE SOX RELEASE PITCHER

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 28 (AP)—Another pitcher was added to the staff of the Minneapolis club with the acquisition yesterday of Dutch Henry, Chicago White Sox left-hander. He was released outright by the Sox, Mike Kelley, manager of the Millers, announced.

CAMPBELL SENT OUT ON OPTION

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 (AP)—Bruce Campbell, a Chicago boy who sat on the White Sox bench most of last season, has been released on option to the Dallas club of the Texas League. He is an outfielder.

Baseball Now Keenest Rival of Soccer as Chinese Sport

Much Interest Taken in American Game by Hong Kong People—Regular League Formed—Introduced to China in 1919

HONG KONG, Jan. 28 (AP)—After more than a decade of keen competition with the old English game of soccer, baseball is now its rival as the most popular form of athletics in Hong Kong. Much interest is taken in the Hong Kong baseball league, which numbers among its players Americans, English, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Filipinos and Indians. The 1931 season promises to be the best since the game was introduced here 12 years ago.

The neighboring city of Canton has organized a league and a number of inter-city games are scheduled with the local players. If the present plans materialize the season will end with a series between the two cities for the championship of south China.

Baseball first was "imported" to Hong Kong in 1919 when a team from the Ninth United States Cavalry came ashore from a visiting troopship to play. The Chinese took an immediate liking to the sport, and with the aid of members of the American colony, many teams soon were organized.

Four years later, in 1923, the local teams had an opportunity to see the game as it is played on the big circuit. The New York Giants stopped here on their globe-circling tour and enthusiasm over baseball immediately increased 100 per cent.

Now every Saturday and Sunday of the season thousands of fans are to be seen hurrying to the trim ball parks, and even the American idioms of baseball slang, or their equivalents translated into Chinese, are heard at the games as the games become exciting.

Wide Open Class C Tourney Expected

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—A wide-open contest is promised for the United States Class C squash tennis individual championship, beginning this afternoon at the City Athletic Club. While four of the outstanding players of this unranked group have been selected and seeded at the top and bottom of the halves, there are so many others among the 93 listed who have outstanding performances to their credit this season that there is considerable doubt whether the leaders will get through more than the earlier rounds until they begin to encounter each other.

Theodore H. Hendrickson, the No. 1 of the new Metropolitan champion team, Crescent Athletic Club, is seeded at the top of the draw, with Alfred T. Mahan of the Yale Club heading the second half. John Wiley, No. 2 of Bayside Lawn Tennis Club, the other finalist for the team title, was placed at the foot of the first half in the absence of his leader, George Abbott, who did not enter, while Henry A. Haines of the Park Avenue Squash Club is the fourth selected player.

In the quarter with Hendrickson are John P. Poe, Princeton Club; E. C. Conlin Jr., Columbia University Club, and William Mackey Jr., of Elizabeth Town and Country Club, all No. 1 on their club teams.

Wiley will have William H. Coyle Jr., Montclair A. C., E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club, and C. S. White, Princeton Club, among his opponents, as well as several prominent players of the home club, who will naturally be at home on the courts, a considerable advantage.

Crosby A. Allison, No. 2 of the champion team; Theodore A. Backer, leader of the City A. C. team, and R. L. Ardrey Jr., a former player of high class, who has recently resumed play for the Yale Club, are all in the quarter with Mahan, while D. K. Clifford and William K. Rice, Harvard Club; Lawrence Hasbrouck, Columbia University Club; Paul Scheerer of Essex Club, New Jersey team champions, are all in the quarter with Haines.

The complete draw is as follows:

UPPER HALF

Second Round—First Round Byes

T. H. Hendrickson, Crescent A. C., vs. J. A. Schwarz, Crescent A. C.; E. C. Conlin Jr., Columbia U. C., vs. B. M. Shanley, Essex Club; F. L. Glasby, Montclair A. C., vs. J. C. McCurrach, Crescent A. C.; Edward V. L. Marshall, Montclair A. C., vs. Edgar K. Simon, City A. C.; Francis Peterson, Block Hall, vs. John P. Poe, Princeton Club; W. M. Chamberlain, Harvard Club, vs. S. W. Smith, Fraternity S. T. C.; Thomas V. Barber, Columbia U. C., vs. Paul Cavanagh, Crescent A. C.; William Mackey Jr., Elizabeth T. & C. C., vs. R. H. Wessmann, Park Avenue S. C.; M. C. Markham, Princeton Club, vs. Sigmund Spaeth, Princeton Club.

First Round

Milton Cohn, City A. C., vs. Ensign William Conklin, Westchester C. C.; David Fluegelman, City A. C., vs. E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club; Frederick Finklestein, City A. C., vs. William P. Hoffman, Bayside L. T. C.; William H. Coyle Jr., Montclair A. C., vs. J. L. Carey, Yale Club; E. S. Bartow, Fraternity S T. C., vs. George A. Conroy Jr., Block Hall; A. W. May, City A. C., vs. J. Markwell, Short Hills Club; C C. Goodridge, Crescent A. C., vs. Albert P. Heineman, City A. C.; C. S. White, Princeton Club, vs. R. W. Hill, Bayside L. T. C.; Richard L. Rafalsky, Princeton Club, vs. Albert J. Quist, Park Avenue S. C.; Herbert Henryson, City A. C., vs. James M. Reid, Shelton Club; Pitser Miller, Elizabeth T. & C. C., vs. Malcolm McComb, Yale Club; Frank A. Sieverman 3d, Bayside L. T. C., vs. R. L. Tompkins, Princeton Club; William O. Wyckoff, Fraternity S. T. C., vs. D. D. Jackson Jr., Columbia U. C.; M. D. Shaw, Crescent A. C., vs. John Wiley, Bayside L. T. C.

LOWER HALF

First Round

A. T. Mahan, Yale Club, vs. M. D. Grant, N. Y. A. C.; Crosby A. Allison, Crescent A. C., vs. Robert B. Hollander, Princeton Club; Milton H. Fischer, City A. C., vs. Marcel L. Le Blanc, Westchester C. C.; William A. Forrester Jr., Park Avenue S. C., vs. Theodore A. Backer, City A. C.; Shepard L. Alexander, unattached, vs. K. B. Meurer, Crescent A. C.; Henry Lanier, Yale Club, vs. Donald Lawson, Crescent A. C.; Sefton Tranter Jr., N. Y. A. C., vs. J. D. Scheerer, Essex Club; J. O. Hobson, N. Y. A. C., vs. M. Towell Shumway, Fraternity S. T. C.; S. R. Shepherd, Block Hall, vs. J. S. Glenn, Yale Club; J. R. Kiernan, Crescent A. C., vs. J. M. Cowen, City A. C.; Mead Treadwell, Yale Club, vs. Carleton Block, City A. C.; Edward Tosenthal, City A. C., vs. J. O. Bulkley, Yale Club; C. F. Weidlich, Yale Club, vs. John Champlain, Fort Washington Club; Merle Johnson, Park Avenue S. C., vs. Edward C. Hogan, Yale Club; E. L. Crabbe, Princeton Club, vs. R. E. Connolley, Harvard Club.

Second Round—First Round Byes

R. L. Audrey Jr., Yale Club, vs. winner of Crabbe-Connolley; H. S. Tuthill Sr., Westchester C. C., vs. O. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Yale Club; J. S. Murphy, Harvard Club, vs. Joseph W. Drake, Block Hall; Paul Blake, N. Y. A. C., vs. Lawrence Hasbrouck, Columbia U. C.; Max D. Cosel, City A. C., vs. D. K. Clifford, Harvard Club; P. S. Pattson, Fraternity S. T. C., vs. William K. Rice, Harvard Club; Paul Scheerer, Essex Club, vs. Louis B. Dailey Jr., Princeton Club; Charles O. Hedlund, Block Hall, vs. Harry Corash, Shelton Club; Frank C. Veshlage, Essex Club, vs. Henry A. Haines, Park Avenue S. C.

SCORES 68 AT SOUTHERN PINES

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., Jan. 28 (AP)—Dr. A. M. Brown of Franklin, Pa., scored a sparkling 68 yesterday to take the lead in the first day's play of the men's mid-South medal golf tournament over the Southern Pines Country Club No. 1 course, 6307 yards, par 71. One stroke behind Brown was Hunter Eckert of Reading, Pa., with a 69. Robert Skinner, Wilmington, Del., finished with a 74, and Harry Pethic, Hong Kong, China, with a 78.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Davidson 39, Elon 33.
North Carolina 23, N. C. State 16.
Oregon State, 37, Washington 23.
Ohio Northern 33, Otterbein 19.
St. John's 23, St. Francis 20.
Vanderbilt 41, Tennessee 40.
Wilmington 28, Antioch 18.

HOCKEY NOTES

RECENT dispatches carried an account in which it was presumed that Herb Reaume, St. Louis goalie, had established a world record for professional hockey with 70 stops in a game, but Jakie Forbes, now goalie for New Haven of the Canadian-American League, stopped 74 shots playing in a 60-minute game for Hamilton in 1925. He was defeated by Toronto, 3 to 1.

The Philadelphia Arrows' victory, 8 to 1, against New Haven Jan. 27 is a record for the league for the 1930-31 season, but the same Eagles were victims of the supposed world record for organized professional hockey, established Feb. 23, 1927, at Quebec, Can., when they were defeated by the Quebec Beavers, 13 to 0.

In contrast to the record of many stops in a game, George Hainsworth, goalie for Canadiens, probably set something in the way of a precedent against Americans Saturday, Jan. 26, 1931, in Montreal, when he was officially credited with only two stops in the second period. Canadiens won the game, 6 to 1.

New York hockey fans will not be satisfied with both the Rangers and Americans in fourth place in their respective divisions, one position below the playoffs. Rangers seemingly have a little too much man power to be kept out of the playoffs, but Americans must struggle to get in ahead of Canadiens, Toronto or Maroons.

Rumors intimate that Joe Lamb, aggressive center for the Ottawa Senators, would like to utilize his wares for some other club. Lack of coöperation with him by some team mates is proving a handicap.

For those who want goaltenders to figure in the scoring by making passes to team mates, their desire was filled as long ago as Jan. 6, 1930, at Hollywood, Calif., when Broadfoot, San Francisco goalie, carried the puck from his cage past center ice, passed it to Art Giroux, now with Providence of the Can-Am League, who netted the puck and won the game, 3 to 2. It was the first assist credited to a goalie in the California League and leaves only the first official scoring of a goal for the netminders to be recorded.

Howie Morenz, Charlie Conacher and Irvin "Ace" Bailey all started their hockey careers as goaltenders, while "Tiny" Thompson, Bruin goalie, broke into the ice game as a forward. Thompson exceeds the others in this respect; after being converted into a high-class goalie, he added to his record by playing the outer defense for Duluth in an exhibition game against St. Paul in the 1924-25 season and scored two goals and an assist.

MISS FISHWICK AND PARTY ON AQUITANIA

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., Jan. 28 (AP)—Bent on a holiday and an exploration of American golf courses rather than a conquest, Miss Diana Fishwick, British women's champion, and 10 other English girl golfers sailed for the United States today on the liner Aquitania. The expedition is of a private character, with no international match as its objective, although Miss Fishwick and several of her party will play in several southern tournaments.

The women are representative club players, but only Miss Fishwick has a national and international reputation, which is based on her defeat of Miss Glenna Collett, the American champion, in the British championships last year.

SIMPSON LOSES IN 100 AND 200 DASHES

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Jan. 28 (AP)—George S. Simpson, Ohio State University sprinter, who is making a tour of the Antipodes, was forced out in the finals of both the 100 and 200-yard dashes in a track meet at Masterton yesterday.

Simpson won his heats in both races in good time, the 100 in 9 4-5s. and the 220 in 22s., but lost to Jenkins local runner, in the finals. Jenkins ran the 220 in 21 4-5s to win.

The experts treated Simpson's reverses lightly, pointing out he had not had time to become acclimated.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	18	2	8	65	38	38
London	14	3	12	58	52	31
Windsor	13	5	10	71	65	31
Cleveland	12	4	12	72	66	28
Pittsburgh	11	5	11	64	73	27
Detroit	12	1	17	55	69	25
Syracuse	8	2	18	65	87	18

RESULTS JAN 27
Buffalo 2, Cleveland 0.
Detroit 2, London 0.

BISONS EARN TWO POINTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT ERIE, Ont., Jan. 28—Buffalo Bisons gained two more valuable points in the International Hockey League race here last night by winning over Cleveland Indians, 2 to 0. Buffalo now has a seven-point margin over London and Windsor. The shutout was the eighth of the season for William Taugher, Buffalo goal keeper. Cahill and Martin scored for the Bisons. Taugher has been scored on only 38 times in 28 games.

STRENGTHENED OLYMPICS WIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont. Jan. 28—Strengthened by the arrival of reinforcements from New York Rangers, Detroit Olympics came out of their International Hockey League losing streak last night by defeating London Tecumsehs 2 to 0. Sammy McAdam, left wing, and Ernie Kenny, defensemen, were the newcomers to the Detroit lineup and both figured prominently in the win over London. McAdam scored Detroit's first goal and assisted Goldsworthy, one-time London forward, to the second one. London was kept from taking sole possession of second place from Windsor.

TO ENTER HIGH-GOAL TEAM

DEL MONTE, Calif. (AP)—Harry C. Hunt announced here that he will enter a high-goal team in the California polo tournaments in February under the name of Point Sur. Cecil Smith and Rube Williams, Texas cowboy players, who were stars in the tryouts for the American international team, will play No. 2 and back, respectively. Hunt will be at No. 1 and Dana Fuller at No. 3. This will make five high-goal teams here for the Pacific Coast title play.

MAROONS MOVE UP IN STANDING

Defeat Falcons to Tie Toronto for Second—Quakers Tie Bruins, 3 to 3

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

UNITED STATES DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	17	4	7	89	58	38
Chicago	16	2	8	65	39	34
Detroit	12	4	11	68	57	28
Rangers	10	6	11	63	55	26
Philadelphia	2	2	24	46	116	6

CANADIAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Canadiens	16	3	7	.7	56	35
Toronto	13	5	8	59	55	31
Montreal	14	3	11	63	63	31
Americans	10	7	9	44	42	27
Ottawa	5	2	19	47	80	12

RESULTS JAN. 27
Boston 3, Philadelphia 3, overtime.
Montreal 2, Detroit 1.
Americans 3, Toronto 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Jan. 28—By the margin of a disputed goal, Montreal Maroons defeated Detroit Falcons at Olympia here last night in a National Hockey League game, 2 to 1, and tied Toronto for second place in the Canadian group standing. Just at the end of the first period Nels Stewart scored on a backhand shot from left wing. As the referee started to face the puck, the timekeeper sounded the siren and told them it had been sounded as the shot was on its way. Bobby Hewitson and Vic Wagner, however, agreed that the goal would be allowed, subject to protest, because neither one of them had heard the siren before the goal was scored.

Detroit tied in the second period, Cooper finding the net with a hard shot from right wing on Goodfellow's pass. A minute and 10 seconds before the end of the third period, however, Smith broke the tie on an individual effort, dribbling through the defense and drawing Dolson out to shove the puck into an empty net. Aurie was serving a penalty as the winning goal was registered.

It was a rough, hard-checking game throughout, with 12 penalties served by the two clubs. The Maroons were without McVicar, reserve defense man, left in Chicago. The summary:

MONTREAL — DETROIT
Trottier, Siebert, Northcott, lw
rw, Filmore, Cooper, Aurie
Phillips, Stewart, Roche, c
c, Hay, Goodfellow, Fredrickson
Ward, Smith, rw..lw, Lewis, Sorrell, McCabe
Conacher, Gallagher, ld....rd, Noble, Evans
Wilcox, Boucher, rd..ld, Rockburn, McInenly
Kerr, g..............................g, Dolson

Score—Montreal 2, Detroit 1. Goals—Stewart and Smith for Montreal; Cooper for Detroit. Assist—Goodfellow for Detroit. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and Vic Wagner. Time—Three 20m. periods.

After losing 11 straight National Hockey League games to the Boston Bruins, as the Pittsburgh Pirates and now the Philadelphia Quakers, the latter broke the string at the Boston Garden last night by holding the locals to an overtime tie, 3 to 3. The outstanding star of the game was Wilf Cude, Quaker goalie, who made 47 stops and of varied assortment. His exhibition of goaltending was as good as any in recent years in Boston.

Bruins completely outplayed the Quakers, but through too much use of offensive tactics the locals left themselves open to forays by the visitors.

Bruins went into the lead after four minutes of the first period when Owen beat Shields and Cude in turn with the Quakers shorthanded. Kilrea smartly secured in Boston territory and beat Thompson to equalize three minutes later. Lowrey picked up a play by Barton to pass Thompson for the second Philly goal near the end of the session. Weiland took Owen's pass to out-speed the Quaker defenders and tie the score after seven minutes of the second period. In the third Howe broke clear from a Bruin attack in Philly territory and whipped his shot by the Boston goalie for the lead at 13m. 1s. of the third session. The lead was short-lived however, for continued attack brought a goal by Beattie on assists for Owen and Barry three minutes later and then Cude held off the locals for the remainder of the time. The summary:

BOSTON — PHILADELPHIA
Galbraith, Harris, Barry, lw
rw, McCalmon, Hutton, Kilrea
Chapman, Weiland, Beattie, c
c, Milks, Lowrey, Lyons
Darragh, Clapper, Oliver, rw
lw, Drury, Lyons, Jarvis, Howe
Hitchman, Owen, ld..rd, Shields, McKinnon
Shore, Owen, rd
ld, Coulson, Crossett, Hutton
Thompson, g..........................g, Cude

Score—Boston 3, Philadelphia 3. Goals—Owen, Weiland, Beattie for Boston; Kilrea, Lowrey, Howe, for Philadelphia. Assists—Owen 2, Barry, for Boston; Barton, for Philadelphia. Referees—B. R. Corbeau and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—The New York Americans drew closer to a playoff position in the Canadian group of the National Hockey League last night, when they defeated Toronto Maple Leafs, now in second place, 3 to 2, on the Garden ice. It was a closely fought game, both playing similar hockey.

The game was even at the start, until the third American forward line started after the period was almost half over, then Massecar took a pass from Dutton, from near the blue line, and scored from close in. Toronto had a fine chance to score early in the second period when both Emms and Burch were in the penalty box, but superb work by Brydge prevented damage. On their return the tide turned as Burch combined with McVeigh and, on a pass from the latter, scored the second American goal. Later Primeau retaliated when he took a position close to Worters and, when the latter stopped a shot by Jackson, sent it in on the rebound.

Himes, combining with Sheppard, gave the Americans a lead of two early in the final session, but Toronto got one of them back three-quarters way through, Conacher to Blair.

AMERICANS — TORONTO
Emms, Sheppard, Massecar, Brydge, Burch lw
rw, Bailey, Conacher, Jenkins
Burch, Himes, Hughes, Massecar, c
c, Blair, Primeau
Patterson, McVeigh, Carson, rw
lw, Cotton, Jackson
Ayres, Brydge, Simpson, ld.........rd, Clancy
Dutton, Simpson, rd............ld, Day, Blair
Worters, g..........................g, Chabot

Score—Americans 3, Toronto 2. Goals—Massecar, Burch, Himes for Americans; Primeau, Blair for Toronto. Assists—Dutton, McVeigh, Sheppard for Americans; Jackson, Conacher for Toronto. Referees—F. J. Ion and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

BETTER TONE TO COLONIAL WOOL AUCTION

Buying More Active and Prices Firmer—Piece-Goods Business Gains

A better tone has developed in the London colonial wool auctions this week, due to the decision of consignors to the sales on Monday to withdraw some 50,000 bales of wool which had been catalogued. The result of this action became apparent yesterday. Buying was better and prices were generally firmer throughout the list.

Since the opening at London last week, there has been comparatively little change in wool prices there. The consensus of the trade evidently is that wool is low enough, and with prices roughly estimated at about one-third below the cost of production this would seem to be the case, especially when the statistical position of wool manufacturers is taken into consideration.

In all the markets of the world, it seems to be true that there is no surplus stock of manufactured goods or clothing worthy of special note.

Piecegoods Business Better

There has been a better business done in piecegoods both for woolen and worsted account than is usual in January.

The demand for wool to meet this demand in cloth has been along lines similar to those which have obtained for some time; that is, on the fine and half-blood wools chiefly, though there has been an encouraging interest shown in three-eighths coming wools in the last week or two, which has accounted for a fair movement.

In territory wools of three-eighths quality, the price usually is quoted on a clean basis of about 53 cents for good wool and occasionally at 55 to 56 cents for something on the 58s order. In fleece wools the going price approximates 48 cents, clean basis for the best wools, Ohio and Michigan costing about 25½ cents in the grease.

Fine and Half-Blood Wools

In fine wools of the good to choice French combing order, depending upon fineness and staple, the quotable basis, clean, is from 60 to 65 cents with average topmaking territory wools quotable at 57 to 58 cents. California northern 12-months wools have been sold at 55 to 57 cents, clean basis for good to choice wools, and middle county wools at 53 to 55 cents, clean.

Half-blood wools for good to choice combing lots according to grade and staple are quoted at 60 to 65 cents, also, with some average topmaking types at about 58 cents, clean. Ohio fine clothing has been sold at 25 cents and half-blood Ohio clothing is worth about the same, in the grease.

Quarter-blood combing wools have been slow of sale still, with Ohio and Michigan fleece selling in a moderate way at 44 cents, clean basis. Some Indiana and Missouri wools have been sold at about 40 cents, clean basis.

Woolen Wools Fairly Active

Woolen wools have been moderately active, especially in B supers, which have moved again at around 40 to 45 cents for fair to choice domestic wools and up to about 60 cents for something of LB type. There has been a further movement in fine noils, good clear white domestic being quotable at around 40 cents, and for something very choice up to 44 cents. The recent sale of low-priced noils helped to stabilize the market. There has been some demand for three-eighths and quarter-blood noils at around 33 to 35 cents for the higher, and 27 to 30 cents for the lower quality.

The sales were resumed yesterday in Melbourne and Sydney, Australia, Monday having been a holiday. Prices were fairly steady on the closing basis of the previous week-end. Good to choice 64-70s combing wools out of these sales are quoted all the way from 38 to 42 cents, clean basis, landed in bond at Boston, with 64s at 37 to 40 cents, depending upon the wool and the shipper. Buying is moderately good.

The Christchurch Sale

Cables from the Christchurch, N. Z., sale, Monday, state that England and Germany were the chief buyers. Super 56-58s were costing the equivalent clean basis in bond at Boston of 24 cents; 50-56s about 22 cents; 48-50s super, 20 cents and good combing about a cent, clean, less.

South American markets are little changed. Super skitted 58-60s Montevideos are quoted at 15 cents, cost and freight in bonds here; 56s about 14 cents and 50s about 13 cents; Argentine Vs are quoted at about 10 cents for good standard packing.

In the west, operations in the new clip prior to shearing have been going on more or less steadily. In Texas most of the eight months' wools have been consigned to the coöperatives.

Carpet wools continue slow with prices exceedingly low, Tsining selection 80-20 having been offered at 9 to 10 cents. Mohair continues dull and nominal in price.

STOCK PRICES AT LONDON UNSETTLED

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Gilt-edged securities were unsettled, oils quiet and British industrials dull on the stock exchange today. De Beers was 4⅞, Rand Mines 2⅝. Consols for money were 57⅝.

The Bank of England sold £232,400 in bar gold and exported £4000 in sovereigns.

Money was 2 per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent; three months, 2⅛ per cent.

SPARKS, WITHINGTON COMPANY

DETROIT, Jan. 28—Sparks, Withington Company, including Cardon Phonocraft Corporation, for six months ended Dec. 31 reports consolidated net profit of $495,430 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal, after dividend requirements on the 3637 shares of 6 per cent preferred, to 54 cents a share on the 901,011 shares of common, compared with net profit, excluding Cardon Phonocraft, of $1,639,365 in the like period of 1929, or $2.36 a share on the 684,606 common shares. Net profit, excluding Cardon Phonocraft, for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1930, was $401,730.

ARROW-HART & HEGEMAN ELECTRIC

Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Company reports for the 1930 year net income of $532,529, equal after payment of $124,959 preferred dividends, to $1.98 a share on the 200,000 common shares ($10 par), compared with $6.11 a share in 1929 and $5.41 in the previous year.

"A. & P." DIVIDEND INCREASED

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common, placing the stock on a $6 annual dividend basis, compared with $5 previously. Dividend is payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 5.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	12:30
†10	Ala Gt South pf (12g)	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
1	Allegheny Gas	3½	3½	3½
1	Alum Co Am pf (6)	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1	Am Arch (3)	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
1	Am Capital B	5	5	5
2	Am Cit P&L B (10%f)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
17	Am Com Pw A (10%f)	15	14½	14½
1	Am Cyan B	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2	Am Equities	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3	Am & Fgn Pw war	17¼	16	16⅝
3	Am Founders	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
6	Am Gas & El (1a)	75	74⅝	75
1	Am Invest B	6	6	6
1	Am Maize (2)	26	26	26
1	Am Maracaibo	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	Am Sup Pow (.40)	12⅛	11⅝	12
1	Am Sup P 1pf (6)	90½	90½	90½
2	AmUt&GenBvtc(.38k)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1	Appalach Gas	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1	Ark Nat Gas	5	5⅛	5⅛
1	Ark Nat Gas A	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1	Ark Nat Gas pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1	Asso Gas & El	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
2	Asso Gas & El A	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
3	Asso Gas & El war	⅞	½	⅞
	B			
1	Bastian Bless	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
	C			
1	Cable & Wire pf	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1	Can Marc Wireless	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1	Carnation Co	23	23	23
8	Cent Pub Svc A	19	18⅝	19
6	Cent States El	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1	Centrif Pipe	6½	6½	6½
1	Chath Ph Al nv	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
33	Cities Service	18⅝	18	18⅛
1	Clev Tract	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1	Colomb Syn	⅛	⅛	⅛
3	Colum Oil & G vtc	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
7	Com Ed rts	14⅛	14	14
†70	Comwlth Edison	244¾	244¾	244¾
5	Comwlth & So war	2	2	2
4	Com Wat Wks	9⅝	9½	9½
1	Cons G&E Balt	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
2	Cons Laundries	13	12⅞	12⅞
1	Cons Royalty	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
54	Cord Corp	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛
1	Corp Sec Chi	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1	Cresson Gold	⅝	⅝	⅝
15	Crocker & Wheel	10⅝	10	10
60	Curtiss Wright war	½	½	½
4	Cusi Max Min	½	½	½
	D			
1	Dayton Airpl	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
5	Deere & Co	35	35	35
2	De Forest	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10	Detroit Aircraft	2⅛	2	2
1	Dresser Mfg A	34½	34½	34½
1	Driver Harris	26⅛	26⅛	26½
1	Durant Mot	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
	E			
2	Eisler Elec	4½	4½	4½
78	El Bond & Sh	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝
1	El Bond & Sh 5% pf	91	91	91
2	El Pow Assoc	16	16	16
1	Electric Share	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1	Empire Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
	F			
1	Flintkote A	8½	8½	8½
46	Ford Mot Ltd	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞
1	Foremost Fabrics	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1	Fox Theater A	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
	G			
1	Gen Avia Corp	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
42	Gen Bak	⅝	⅝	⅝
3	Gen Bak pf	29½	29½	29½
1	Gen Bak pf cod	29¼	29¼	29¼
24	Gen Empire	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝
8	Gen Thea Eq cv pf	27¾	27	27
5	Goldman Sachs	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
†10	Gt Atl & Pac n	203	203	203
1	Gulf Oil Corp Pa	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
	H			
11	Hudson Bay M&S	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
50	Hyler St Del	4	4	4
	I			
7	Intercon Petrol	½	½	½
4	Internat Pet	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
3	Inter Util B	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
	L			
1	Lackawanna Sec	35	35	35
4	Lib McN & Lib	11⅝	11¼	11¼
1	Lily Tulip Cup	19	19	19
1	Loew's war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7	Lone Star Gas	27¼	26	26
2	Long Is Light	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
	M			
2	Mavis Bott	¾	¾	¾
31	Mid West Util	22½	22⅛	22⅛
1	Midland United	20¼	20¼	20¼
3	Mo Kans Pipe L	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
4	Mo Kans P L B vtc	½	½	½
1	Mohawk Hud 1pf	103	103	103
1	Moh Hud 2 pf	102	102	102
	N			
1	Nat Fuel & Gas	26⅛	26⅛	26¼
2	Nat Investors	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1	Nat Pub Serv B	30	30	30
1	Nat Short T Sec A	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1	Nat Un Rad	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1	New Bradford (.40)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3	New Jer Zinc (3g)	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
1	Niag Hud Pow (.40)	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
2	Niag Hud P A war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2	Niag Hud P B war	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
5	Nipissing Mines (.30)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6	Noranda Mines	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞
1	Nor Am Avia A war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
†150	Nor Ind P S 6%pf (6)	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1	North States P A (8)	126	126	126
	O			
1	Oliver Farm Eq new	4	4	4
	P			
14	Pennroad Corp	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1	Peo Lt Pow A	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
2	Perryman Elec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Pilot Radio A	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1	Pitney Bowes	7½	7½	7½
2	Pitts Lake Er Ry	104½	104½	104½
3	Pitts Pl Glass	42½	42	42½
12	Prince Whitely	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1	Prince White pf	19	19	19
1	Pub Util Hold	8	8	8
1	Pub Ut Hold war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3	Pub Ut Hold xw	6½	6½	6½
†10	Pug Sd Pow 6% pf	99½	99½	99½
†10	Pure Oil pf	80¼	80¼	80¼
	R			
1	Railroad Sh	4	4	4
3	Reynolds Invest	1½	1½	1½
1	Rockl LP tr ctf	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
2	Rossia Intl	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
	S			
1	St Regis Paper	15	15	15
1	Selected Indust	4¼	4¼	4¼
9	Select Ind pr pf	60	60	60
1	Sel Ind Full pd stpd	60	60	60
1	Sentry Saf Control	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	Sheaffer Pen	42	41	41
5	Shenandoah pf	31¼	30¾	31¼
3	South Cal Ed rts	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1	South Pipe	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
14	Stand Oil Ind	37⅝	37	37
1	Strauss (Nathan)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
	T			
2	Technicolor Inc	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
1	Thatcher Sec	2½	2½	2½
1	Transcont Air Tr	4½	4½	4½
2	Twin Sta Nat Gas A	2	2	2
	U			
3	Union Nat Gas Can	14⅝	14¼	14¼
1	Union Oil Asso	23	23	23
3	Unit Chem ptc pf	20½	20¼	20½
1	United Corp war	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2	United El Serv	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2	Unit El Serv rt	9½	9½	9½
15	Unit Founders	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝
165	United Gas	11	10⅞	10⅞
4	United Gas war	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
4	United Gas pf	92⅝	92	92⅝
31	Un Lt & Power A	27¼	26⅝	26⅞
2	Un Lt&Pow cv pf	98⅝	97	98⅝
1	US & Int Sec	1½	1½	1½
2	US & Int Sec pf	46⅛	45	46⅛
3	US Elec Pow	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1	US Elec Pow war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	US Gypsum	42½	42½	42½
1	United Stores vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5	Util Pow&Lt	11⅛	11	11
	V			
4	Vacuum Oil	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
2	Van Camp Packing	4½	4½	4½
	W			
2	Wayne Pump cv pf	23	23	23
3	Wil-Low Cafet	4	3⅞	4
	Y			
50	Youngstown S&T pf	101½	101½	101½

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	12:30
9	Ala Pow 4½s'67	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
4	Alumin Co 5s'52	104	104	104
5	Am Comwlth Pw 6s'40	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
9	Am G&E 5s 2028	98⅝	98¼	98⅝
2	Am G&Pow 6s'39	89	89	89
5	Am Roll M 4½s'33	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1	Am Roll M 5s'48	96	96	96
25	Appalach Gas 6s'45	81⅛	77½	81½
17	Appalach Gas 6s'45 B	70	69	69⅛
6	Ark Pow&Lgt 5s'56	98	98	98
1	Asso Elec 4½s'53	90	90	90
10	Asso G&E 5s'50	76¼	76¼	76¼
31	Asso G&E 5s'68	77¼	77	77
6	Asso G&E 4½s'49 C	69¼	69	69
6	Asso Tel Ut 5½s'44 C	87¼	86⅝	87¼
1	Bost & Me 6s M '33	102¼	102¼	102¼
3	Caro P&L 5s'56	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Caterp Trac 5s'35	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3	Cent St El 5½s'54	69⅛	69	69
1	Cent St P&L 5½s'53	85	85	85
1	Chic Dist El 4½s'70A	92½	92½	92½
2	Chic Ry cod 5s'27	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
56	Cities Ser 5s'50	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
2	Cities Ser Gas 5½s'42	81	81	81
1	Cities Ser Pw 5½s'52	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
11	Col G & E 5s '61	98	98	98
10	Consum Pw 4½s '58	101¼	101¼	101¼
4	Cont G & E 5s '58 A	83	83	83
2	Crane Co 5s '40	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2	Crucible Steel 5s '40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
10	Del E Pw 5½ '59	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
4	Denv & S Lk 6s '60	68	68	68
1	Dix G G 6½ '37 A ww	89	89	89
1	DuQues G 6s '45	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
9	East Util Inv 5s '54 A	61⅝	61	61⅝
5	Ed Elec Ill 4s '32	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
49	Elec P&L 5s 2030	87	86⅞	86⅞
7	Emp O&R 5½s '42	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
5	Fla P&L 5s '54	87	87	87
1	Gatineau Pow 5s '56	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
2	Gen Bronze 6s '40	58	58	58
23	Geo Pow 5s '67	100	99⅝	99⅝
17	Gillette 5s '40	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
3	Gulf St Ut 5s '56 A	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2	Hygrade Food 6s '49 B	50	50	50
13	Indnapls P&L 5s '57 A	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	Insull Util Inv 6s'40 B	92⅛	92	92⅛
5	Interl Pow Sec 7s'57 E	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
8	Interl Sec Am 5s '47	72½	72¼	72¼
1	Inters Pow 5s '52	77	77	77
1	Inters Pow 6s '57	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
103	Kan C P&L 4½ '61 wi	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	Kop Gas & C 5½s '50	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3	Kop Gas & C 5s '47	102	102	102
1	Lehigh P S 6s 2026 A	103½	103½	103½
2	Libby McN & L 5s '42	94	94	94
1	Long Isl Lt 6s '45	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
7	Mass Gas 5½s '46	104	104	104
3	Mass Gas 5s '55	98⅝	98½	98⅝
2	McCord Rad 6s '43 ww	56	55⅝	56
7	Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	100½	100½	100½
30	Minn G Lt 4½s '50	92⅝	92½	92⅝
1	Minn P&L 4½s '78	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1	Miss P & L Co 5s '57	95⅝	95⅛	95⅝
33	Nat P & L 5s 2030 B	90⅛	90	90⅛
3	Nev Cal El 5s '56	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
3	N E G & E 5s '50	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
1	N E G & E 5s '48	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
1	N E G & E 5s '47	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
7	NY P & L 4½s '67	97	96⅞	97
1	Niag Falls Pw 6s '50	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Nor Cont Ut 5½ '48 A	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
5	Nor Ind P S 4½ '70 E	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1	Nor Ind P S 5s '69	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3	Nor Oh P&L 5½s '51	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	Nor St Pw 6½s '33	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
6	Ohio Ed 5s '60	100½	100½	100½
4	Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	Ohio Pow 4½s '56 D	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
3	Okla G&E 5s '50	101	101	101
1	Oswego Riv Pw 6s '31	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5	Pac G&E 5½s '52 C	105	105	105
2	Pac P&L 5s '55	97½	97½	97½
16	Pac W Oil 6½s '43 ww	78	76⅝	78
1	Penn Oh Ed 5½ '59 B	99	99	99
10	P O &DRR 4½A '77 n	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5	Penn T Corp 5s C '60	99	99	99
2	Penn P&L 5s '53 D	103½	103	103
5	Phila E Pw 5½s '72	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
25	Piedmont El 6½ '60 A	82	81⅛	82
1	Poor & Co 6s '39	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
4	Pot Ed 5½s D '49	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5	Pub Ser N Ill 4½ '80 E	96	96	96
5	Pub Ser N Ill 5s '31	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1	Pug S P&L 5s '50 C	98	98	98
8	Queens B G 4½s '58	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Rem Arms 5½s '33	94	94	94
5	Roch C Pow 5s '53	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
2	StL Gas & Coke 6s '47	51	50½	51
3	San Ant P S 5s '58 B	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	Saxet Corp 6s '46 A	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
1	Shaw W&P 4½s '67 A	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
2	Shawsheen 7s '31	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
14	Snider Pack 6s '32	45	42	45
2	SE P&L 6s 2025 A xw	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5	South Cal Gas 5s '50	100	100	100
1	South Nat Gas 6s '44	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
1	South L&P 5s '57 A	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
3	SW Dairy 6½s '38 ww	63	63	63
2	SW G&E 5s '57 A	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
2	SW Nat Gas 6s '45	67	66⅛	67
11	Stand G & E 6s '35	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
15	Stand G&E 6s '51	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛
4	Stand G&E 6s '66	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛
2	Standard P&L 6s '57	97	97	97
1	Swift & Co 5s '40	101	101	101
1	Tenn Pub Serv 5s '70	95½	95½	95⅛
2	Tex City Gas 5s '48	66	66	66
3	Tex El Serv 5s '60	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
7	Tex Gas Util 6s '45	73	72	72
2	Tex P & L 5s '56	100	100	100
25	Union Gulf Corp 5s '50	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
10	Un Lgt & Ry 5½s '52	88	88	88
2	Un Lt & Pow 6s '75	93½	93½	93½
1	Un Lt & Pow 6½s '74	98	98	98
5	Va Pub S 5½s A '46	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
6	Van Sweringen 6s '35	80⅝	80	80
3	Virg El Pow 5s '55 A	104	103½	104
1	Waldorf Ast 7s '54	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
1	Webster Mil 6½s '33	97½	97½	97½
2	Wisc P&L 5s '56 E	102	102	102

CURB FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	12:30
1	Baden Con Mun 7s '51	79¼	79¼	79¼
1	Bogota Mtg Bk 7s '47	64	64	64
1	Bogota Mtg Bk 7s'47 n	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
1	Buen Aires Prov 7s '52	79½	79½	79½
2	Canada 4s '60	93¼	93¼	93¼
1	Danish Con 5½s '55	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	Ercole M E 6½sA'53ww	70	70	70
2	Finland R M Bk 6s '61	80	80	80
2	Guan&W RR 6s'58 A	35	34½	34½
1	Hamburg El 5½s '38	81½	81½	81½
1	Parana Braz 7s '58	41½	41½	41½
4	Rio de Janeiro 6½s'59	48⅝	48	48⅝
10	Ruhr Gas 6½s '53 A	75½	75½	75½
1	Saar Basin Con 7s '35	95½	95½	95½
1	Santiago Chile 7s '49	84	84	84
4	Stinnes 7s '36 xw	75	74½	74½
1	Stinnes 7s '46 xw	66½	66½	66½
1	Util El Serv 7s '56 xw	90½	90½	90½
2	Un Indust 6½s '41	75¼	75¼	75¼

†Actual sales. a—Plus extra. b—Plus 10 per cent in stock. f—Payable in stock. g—Partly extra. r—Cash or stock. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants.

ITALY ACTS AS SIGNS OF DEFICIT SHOW

(Continued from Page 1)

purpose, the Cabinet has carefully revised the preliminary estimates for the year 1931-32, which it had already approved. The estimated receipts have been reduced by 1,019,000,000 lire (about $54,000,000) and expenditures by 372,000,000 lire (about $20,000,000). The actual state expenditure has been calculated at 19,323,685,629.74 lire, of which about 27 per cent of the total is absorbed by expenditure for national defense, and the revenue is reckoned at 18,899,516,060.03 lire. The budget, therefore, is expected to show a deficit of 575,000,000 lire.

Savings secured on national costs of all kinds by recent salary and wage reductions were estimated by Signor Mussolini in his last speech to the Italian Senate as follows: Farm wage reductions will reduce annual costs of Italian agriculture by 1,200,000,000 lire. Eight per cent wage cuts in industry will effect an economy estimated between 800,000,000 lire and 1,000,000,000 lire.

If to these figures are added a 700,000,000 lire reduction on salaries to government employees and 300,000,000 lire saved on those paid by local government authorities and semiofficial bodies, and other millions by which the cost of divers other services rendered by workers and artisans will be reduced, there is a total of 3,000,000,000 lire.

A rumor circulated abroad that the Italian Government, in view of the present difficult economic situation at home, was contemplating depreciation of the lira to bring it to the level of the French franc and that it was its intention to reduce the interest on the national debt was emphatically denied by Signor Mussolini and Senator Mosconi, Minister of Finance.

A similar denial was given to the Fascist Government's alleged desire to contract a new loan on the American or French market.

In this connection it is interesting to note that, notwithstanding the practical cessation of foreign loans, the Italian financial market has repurchased during the last two years almost all the stock issued on foreign markets by Fiat, Edison, Pirelli, Montecatini, and other companies, while at the same time considerably increasing Italian foreign investments, all of which have substantially improved Italy's balance of international payments.

The position of the Bank of Italy continues to be very strong. Changes in the balance sheet may be seen from the following table:

Bullion and reserves (in millions of lire)	
Dec. 10, 1929	10,339.1
June 10, 1930	10,242.5
Dec. 10, 1930	9,626.5
Note Circulation	
Dec. 10, 1929	16,583
June 10, 1930	15,943.5
Dec. 10, 1930	15,639.9
Bills Discounted	
Dec. 10, 1929	3,664
June 10, 1930	2,865.2
Dec. 10, 1930	2,924.5
Advances	
Dec. 10, 1929	1,182
June 10, 1930	1,074.9
Dec. 10, 1930	1,306.4
Debts on Call and Deposits on Cash Account	
Dec. 10, 1929	1,463.6
June 10, 1930	1,543.6
Dec. 10, 1930	1,539.1
Treasury Cash Account	
Dec. 10, 1929	300
June 10, 1930	300
Dec. 10, 1930	300

It will be seen that the Bank of Italy maintains unhampered the high ratio of reserves to sight liabilities, which it has steadily kept for the last three years at an average figure of 55 per cent. On Dec. 10, 1930, the ratio of reserves to sight liabilities was 55.1 per cent. Substantial reduction in the gold bill reserves of the bank is believed to be due to the settlement of Italy's balance of international payments.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Mme. Dupee, French diction.
5:30 NBC, "Mystery Girl."
5:45 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:55 "Old Painter."
6:00 Big Brother Club.
6:30 Time; thermometer; barometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:30 WEEI Organist; talk.
7:45 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
8:00 NBC, "Bobby" Jones, golf talk.
8:15 NBC, Soloists; dance orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Evelyn Herbert, soprano; Nathaniel Shilkret's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, "Old Counsellor"; Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elisabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers Quartet; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Leonard Joy's string dance orchestra; "Bob" Davis, newspaperman.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Uncle Bill and the Twins."
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; time; weather; Sport Review; World Bookman.
6:15 Dinner music.
6:25 Tampa Chamber of Commerce.
6:35 Dinner Music.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Piano duo and soloist.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 Popular program.
8:00 NBC, Lee Sims, pianist; Harry Kogen's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "Vibrant Melodies."
9:00 Ranny Weeks and his orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Tandy MacKenzie, tenor; Mary McCoy and Billy Hughes; Reinald Werrenrath, baritone; Deep River Ensemble, chorus; orchestra.
10:30 Recorded program.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature.
11:04 Sport Review.
11:14 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
11:30 Irving Guyer's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "The Music Box"; orchestra.
5:45 "The Musketeers"; orchestra.
6:00 Popular program.
6:15 "Songs of Yesterday."
6:30 Smiling Jim's Joy Makers.
6:45 Shepard Stores Melodists.
7:00 "A Short Review of Business and Financial Conditions," Philip Stockton, banker.
7:15 CBS, Musical Aviators Orchestra.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 CBS, Vagabonds String Ensemble.
8:00 Audrey March, soprano; orchestra.
8:30 Bert Loew's All-Star Ensemble; Edward Matthews, baritone; Salvey Cavicchio, xylophonist.
9:00 CBS, Male quartet; organ.
9:30 CBS, Mary Charles, soprano; orchestra direction of Domenico Savino.
10:00 CBS, Mystery story.
10:30 CBS, Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, pianists; Allan Jones, tenor; Ethel Fox, soprano.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
11:30 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
12:00 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Frank Mahler, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Organ recital.
6:30 Lynn Community Fund; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:00 p. m.—Richard Whitney, president of New York Stock Exchange.
1:50 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Edna Wallace Hopper.
3:00 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio period.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—CBS, Cecile Sorel and Andre de Fouquieres, from Paris.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—Same as WEEI.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

CANADA

ONTARIO

Port Arthur: Tea Room, Prince Arthur Hotel, Feb. 5.

UNITED STATES

CONNECTICUT

Hartford (Second Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 2.

FLORIDA

Bradenton: Women's Club, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

Clearwater: Central High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 1.

Daytona Beach (First Church, Daytona): Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

Lakeland: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

Lake Worth: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

Melbourne: School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 5.

St. Petersburg: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

Sanford: City Hall Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 1.

Tallahassee: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 3.

Vero Beach: Church Edifice 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

West Palm Beach (Second Church): First Church Edifice, Flagler Boulevard and Okeechobee Road, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 5.

MASSACHUSETTS

Arlington (auspices First Church, Cambridge, and First Church, Somerville): Arlington Town Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

Somerville: Church Auditorium, Sycamore Street, near Broadway, Winter Hill, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Springfield: Municipal Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 3.

Worcester (First Church): Tuckerman Hall, Worcester Woman's Club House, Salisbury and Tuckerman Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 5.

NEW JERSEY

Montclair: Montclair High School, Chestnut Street, between Midland Avenue and Park Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 3.

NEW YORK

Jamestown: Crystal Ballroom, Hotel Jamestown, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

Mt. Vernon: Westchester Woman's Club Auditorium, 110 Crary Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 3.

New York (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, Fort Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 2. Radiocast Station WMCA.

New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 7.

New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, One Hundred and Twelfth Street, east of Broadway, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

Niagara Falls: Church Edifice, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 1.

Utica: Church Edifice, Genesee and Avery Place, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 1.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia (Second Church): Logan Theater, 4732 North Broad Street, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 1.

York (Second Church): Court House, East Market Street, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 1.

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Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR THURSDAY, JAN 29

Vocal and Instrumental

"Voice of Columbia" (CBS—T). Classical and ballad review including quite a few moderns, by soloists, male quartet and concert orchestra. 7.

Eulah Hackenger, contralto; Little Symphony Orchestra (WOR). Aria, "Ah Mon Fils" and modern ballads by soloist; Mozart suite for strings, Locome's "Masquerade Suite" and modern work of Damrosch, Elie and Guion. 8.

James Melton, tenor; Del Staigers, concert soloist; Nathaniel Shilkret's Salon Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Light classics, light opera and ballads. 8:30.

Savino Tone Pictures (CBS—T). Orchestra under Domenico Savino; Theo Karle, tenor. 9.

All-Romberg Program (WJZ—T). Light opera period by Frank Parker, tenor; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra. 9:30.

International Singers, male quartet; Oliver Smith, tenor; Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Light opera and popular classics. 9:30.

"Echoes of the Opera" (WJZ Chain). Alice Gentle, soprano; Theodore Webb, baritone; orchestra under Harold Sanford. Best known arias, "Voi Lo Sapete," Miss Gentle; "Evening Star," "Tannhäuser," "Is It Thou," "Masked Ball," Mr. Webb. 10.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). 6:05.

"Poet's Gold" (CBS—T). Reading by David Ross, music by concert orchestra. 10:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

Rhythmic Music

Phil Spitalny's Orchestra; Fred Waldner, tenor (WJZ—T). Fifteen minutes. 7:45.

Rudy Vallee and his orchestra (WEAF—T). From Times Square studios of NBC. One hour. 8.

Ebony Twins, piano duo; Freddie Rich's Orchestra (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 8.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra (WJZ Chain). 9.

Ben Bernie and his orchestra (CBS—T). From Chicago. 11.

Horace Heidt and his orchestra (WJZ—T). One hour. 12.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (WEAF Chain). 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8:30.

"First Railroad Train in New York State" (WEAF Chain). 7:30.

"Hollywood Hoax" (WJZ Chain). "First Nighter" period from Chicago. 8.

"Ten Minutes to Live" (CBS). When circumstantial evidence defeated the law, a story of time. 8:45.

"Mozart"; "Robert Burns" (WEAF—T). The composer will speak through his music, the poet through his lines, in the "Birthday Party" period. 9.

Detective story (CBS). 9:30.

"The Vanishing Family" (WOR). Series based on the Ten Commandments, this one on the Fifth. 9:15.

Vocal

Mid-Week Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain). Mixed quartet. 7.

Kremlin Art Quintet (WOR). Modern ballad program by five Russian male voices, the lowest voice, that of Alexander Kurochkin, basso profundo, seems to come veritably from just below his heels. 10:15.

Recitals

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). One man show. 7:30.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). 6:45, 8. Kaltenborn Edits the News (CBS). 8:30.

Daytime Programs

(Really worth listeners' attention)

Parnassus String Trio and Singing Canaries (WJZ Chain). 9:30 a. m.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS). Fifteen minutes. 11:45 a. m.

"Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain). String trio and soloist. 12 noon.

Columbia Revue (CBS). Orchestra under Vincent Sorey. 12:30.

"Trade Depression and Stock Panics" (CBS). Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, speaking from Boston. 1.

Pennsylvania Luncheon Music (WEAF Chain). New York hotel group. 1.

Columbia Artists Recital (CBS—T). 2.

American School of the Air (CBS—T). Primary and secondary school education. 2:30.

Sisters of the Skillet (WJZ Chain). Humorous chatter and popular songs from Chicago. 2:45.

United States Navy Band (CBS—T). 3.

Chicago Serenade (WJZ Chain). Soloists and orchestra from Chicago. 3:30.

La Forge-Berumen Musical (WEAF Chain). Artist pupils of well-known New York studio. 3:30.

"The Magic of Speech" (WEAF—T). Speech education by Vida R. Sutton, diction instructor to NBC staff. 4.

"Melody Magic" (CBS—T). Vincent Sorey's orchestra and girl trio. 4:30.

United States Army Band (WJZ Chain). 4:30.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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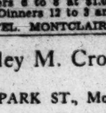

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We Call For and Deliver Promptly.
Gent's Suits Sponged and Pressed, 35c
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Remodeling Done Reasonably
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PRINT DRESSES
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$10.75 $16.75
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Repairing Done at Prices That Appeal

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Also a Complete Assortment of Schrafft's Chocolates
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Featuring smart wearing apparel and harmonizing accessories for the discriminating woman
Distinctively fashioned and moderately priced.

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DRUG STORE
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We aim to please our customers.
All Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
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BAKERY
First Class Bread, Cake and Pies
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CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
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Has Moved Across the Street to
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and is ready to serve all who want to be fitted for new suits or have repairing, pressing or cleaning neatly done.
Tel. 3569

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Diamonds Watches
Jewelry
206 BROAD STREET

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We carry Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery, 1.50, 1.85 Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. No poor goods at any price. Tel. 450.

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BERGENLINE AVE. at SIXTEENTH STREET
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Tremendous
Money-Saving
Values!...
Throughout the Store!

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Wetherhold & Metzger
THE HOME OF
"WALK-OVER"
"ARCH-PRESERVER"
and Other Famous Shoes
X-Ray Shoe Fitting Service without extra charge.
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The HARPER METHOD SHOP
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Room 308, Penn Trust Bldg.
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Telephone 8538
Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Finger Waving Marcelling, Manicuring, Facials, Permanent Waving

CASH $100 to $300 LOANS
A friendly confidential loan service. No endorsers. Only husband and wife sign. 20 months to repay.
Lower rate saves you nearly one-third.
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719 Hamilton Street
Phone: Allentown 8132

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BUSH & BULL
CORPORATION
Bethlehem's Department Store
BROAD AND MAIN STREETS

KREIDLERS
Exclusive Agents for Wilbur Coon and Polly Preston Shoes for Women, and Nettleton, Florsheim, Bostonian Shoes for Men.
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BANK and TRUST
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The many facilities of this modern, well equipped, friendly bank are placed at your disposal.
A Progressive Business will choose a Progressive Bank
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A friendly confidential loan service. No endorsers. Only husband and wife sign. 20 months to repay.
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CASH $100 to $300 LOANS
A friendly confidential loan service. No endorsers. Only husband and wife sign. 20 months to repay.
Lower rate saves you nearly one-third.
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We feel the best is none too good for our customers This is the time to put in your supply of coal.
J. F. SIEGEL COAL CO.
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PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

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Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us. Leave your order at
PULAKOS
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We Specialize in Silk Stockings and Lingerie
Notions of the Better Kind
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Permanent Waving (Eugene Method)
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Care of Hair, Skin and Hands
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"Everything Good to Eat"
MEATS—FRUITS
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Care of the Hair
Skin and Hands
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Kodaks—Cine Kodaks—Brownies
High Grade Kodak Finishing
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Imported and Domestic Cheese
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MAYTAG WASHERS RADIO
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Eighteen Years on the Square
The Home
Is the Only Competitor
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Also Annex—527 PENN STREET

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Shoe Fashions
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Homemade pies of "Monarch" Canned Fruits
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"The best place to market after all"
"Our Own" Brand MAYONNAISE
Carr's, Jacob's, Peek Frean and Huntley & Palmer Biscuits, Crackers, Crisp Breads
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HOME-MADE
MAYONNAISE and POTATO SALAD
Try Our Edge Hill Butter and Eggs
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Member of Eastern Trade and Travel
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Showing of Women's, Misses' Individual Dresses
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Sale—SALE—SALE
Our Entire Stock Greatly Reduced
SHOES
For Men—Women and Children
LU-BEN'S
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Bell Phone, Boulevard 197
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Shoes Called For and Delivered

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Formerly
TERMINAL MEAT MARKET
PRIME MEATS
Fresh dressed poultry.
Delivery service call Blvd 826
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(Continued)

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Known for Quality Coal and Dependable Service
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ICE and COAL
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Deliveries including CHESTER and SWARTHMORE
Melrose and Baltimore Avenues
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EVERY DAY
COOKED TO ORDER
Schussler's Sea Food Inn
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FLORIST and DECORATOR
109 FAIRFIELD AVE., opp. Municipal Bldg.
Cut Flowers for ALL Occasions
Special Line of Pottery for Gifts
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Offer their different
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Lansdowne, West Philadelphia and Suburban collection and delivery.

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CLOTHING FURNISHINGS
HATS SHOES
Men's and Boys' Wear Exclusively
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Penn Ave. and Wood St.
"The Outstanding Bank in Wilkinsburg"

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CLEANERS and DYERS
Three Stores for Your Convenience
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"GIFT SHOP"
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
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BIRDS FROM OUR SHOPPE GUARANTEED
And the very best supplies
European Bird Shoppe
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Wilkinsburg, Pa.

P. Ludebuehl & Son
Shoes and Hosiery
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
918-920 Wood Street

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"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. Try them."
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-48 Jefferson Ave., YORK, PENNA.

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Is the Time to Start
Christmas Saving Fund
York County National Bank
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"Like a Gem in a beautiful setting."
Standing in 3 acres; 2 minutes sea; all bedrooms fitted hot & cold water, gas fires. LIBERAL VARIED MENU; SEPARATE TABLES; COMFORT THE KEYNOTE. FROM 3 GUINEAS. Readers of this paper welcomed (3 minutes from new church). Garage for 6 cars. Illustrated Tariff. Reduced terms winter & spring.
S. M. HORSPOOL.

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BOURNEMOUTH. Tower House, West Cliff Gardens Pension & private rooms; south aspect; sea views, bedroom gas fires, billiards; write tariff. Props. MR. & MRS. C. S. LAW.

BOURNEMOUTH, Cras Hall—Pension; finest position, terms inclusive. Illustrated tariff from EGERTON HINE, Proprietor. Cables "Cranford" Bournemouth. Phone No. 269.

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BOURNEMOUTH. "Benhilton." Carrydect Rd. —Select winter board residence; south rooms; near Christian Science church; gas fires; bedrooms; every comfort; moderate; highly recommended.

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX—Guest house; terms comfortable; near sea and buses. MRS. E. M. SOUGHTON, 56 Sackville Gardens, Hove. Tel. Hove 3812.

EASTBOURNE — Ellesmere private hotel. Wilmington Square (West) — Overlooking sea and Devonshire Park; gas fires in bedrooms; winter terms from £3.13.0. Phone 1483. Prop. S. Stevens.

HASTINGS & ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA, 61 Warrior Sq.—Board residence; excellent cuisine; easy station & sea; moderate terms. Misses BISSELL-SUTTON.

HERTFORDSHIRE. The Kennels Guest House "Pleasing atmosphere of quiet refinement, delightful surroundings, good walks; garage, etc. 25 miles London. Stevenage & Buntingford stations; terms on application. Mr. & Mrs. J. BOND-JOHNSTON, Coltsfoot, Buntingford, Herts.

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(Continued)

2 Mins. from Christian Science church
GLENCAIRN MANOR
BOURNEMOUTH, Manor Rd.—Entirely reconditioned & refurnished; hot & cold water, gas fires bedrooms; min. sea; facing south. Ph. 1083.

WORTHING — Small comfortable boarding house, sea front (bathing); garage near; good cooking. HARTLEY, 347 Brighton Rd.

WORTHING—Class View Hotel; centre; sea front; comfort considered; winter terms from 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

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KENT — Cottage to let furnished July, August & September; 5 bedrooms (4 for house, 2 servants), 3 reception, 2 bathrooms; asphalt tennis court; 3 acres fruit & flower garden, 9-hole golf course comprising 10 acres; wood of 50 acres; £35 a week. Box M-462, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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SUTTON, SURREY
MOTHER'S HELP REQUIRED
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POST WANTED

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EGGS for hatching, Rhode Island Reds, W. Wyandottes, W. Leg., B. Leg., list free. E. F. WALKER, Southwood F. F., Danbury, Chelmsford.

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BOURNEMOUTH—
Paragon Servants Registry
Royal Chambers, Richmond Hill. Phone: 6481

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CAMBRIDGE

FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS
Limited
Footwear for the Whole Family
7 MARKET HILL
23 MARKET STREET

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Wm. Bruford & Son Ltd.
Fine Antique Furniture
Old English Silver
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Specialists in Ready-to-Wear
Drapers & Milliners
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ART GALLERY
FRAME MAKING etc.
24 Hyde Road
"PICTURES FOR PRESENTS"

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you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

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HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
House Hunters Guide to Torquay free on application.
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN
Established 1805 Telephone 3211
16 STRAND, Torquay

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HOME FURNISHERS
Cabinet Makers, Polishers, Upholsterers
Linos and Carpets
20 Abbey Rd., Torquay Phone 3081
60 Victoria Street, Paignton Phone 5097

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TORWOOD STREET TEL. 6149

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Magnificent position facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Summer or winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly. Telephone 375011. Telegrams Edenhurst, Torquay.

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Alterations, Repairs, Decorations, etc.

DEVONSHIRE

TORQUAY
(Continued)

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
ANNUAL
WHITE SALE
Monday, Feb. 2nd, for 10 Days
4a, 5 & 6 STRAND Tel. 4314 (2 lines)

EDWARD HENRY SERMON
HIGH CLASS
GEM WORK
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
EMBLEM JEWELLERY
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

IF YOU WANT
RELIABLE GROCERY
GO TO
SLADE & SONS
"ABBEY STORES" TORQUAY

CHILLINGWORTH
PRIVATE HOTEL
BELGRAVE ROAD
Charmingly Situated Near Sea
Terms from 3 gns. Tel. 3188

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CHARLES Ltd
Established 1880
Known Throughout the West for COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHINGS at Reasonable Prices

Solid Oak Bed Settee with Wire Mattress & Wool Over-Lay & Two Cushions. Upholstered in Cretonne. Fully Guaranteed.
Special Price £5.15.0
44/47 Broadmead, Bristol. Phone 3670
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Queen's Road, Bristol 'Phone 3370

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80 PARK STREET, BRISTOL
Stock All Records of
HYMNS
87 Mary Baker Eddy, and other Hymns sung at Christian Science services
PIANOS GRAMOPHONES MUSIC

PRINCES
RESTAURANT
High Street, Bristol
Entrance, Maryleport Street
EFFICIENCY & ECONOMY

LEWTAS & SONS
SCULPTORS
Monumental Masons in Granite, Marble and Stone.
Letters Engraved. Renovations.
Distance no object. Tel. 1671
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Phone 3666
SALE of Fine Footwear
during January
Bargains in All Departments
Rubbers, Gaiters, etc.
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FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS
Limited
Footwear for the Whole Family
348 STAPLETON ROAD
27 CASTLE STREET

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: FREDERICK MARRYAT.

Where: England.

When: 1792-1848.

Why famous: An English sailor who turned novelist. Born at Westminster, he was the grandson and the son of writing men. Yet Frederick did not intend to follow in their footsteps; rather did he run away repeatedly to sea and, when he was 14, he definitely joined the navy, in which service he remained for many years and came to know intimately the far places of the world.

Thus, when Captain Marryat began to write, he had plenty to say and he wisely kept to the things he knew at first hand. He could tell an excellent story; never did he lack humor or vivacity or color. He has given us a whole gallery of engagingly dashing heroes, "Gentleman Chucks" and "Equality Jack" ranking perhaps first among them. They were astonishing figures suddenly to break into a world accustomed to polite historical romances and fashionable three-volume novels. Like a whiff of sea breeze, they swept upon the restricted literary atmosphere. Literary critics claim that Marryat's novels "form an important link between Smollett and Fielding and Charles Dickens."

The best of them were, of course, written expressly for boys. And of these Masterman Ready and Mr. Midshipman Easy are most liked. The latter is a rollicking tale of a lad who encircles the world and encounters many thrilling adventures. Perhaps the plot is neither important nor in any way remarkable, but the characterization and the sweep of the action prove engrossing. Masterman Ready or The Wreck of the Pacific, when published in 1842, had a twofold purpose to fulfill. For Captain Marryat wrote it to amuse his children, and also to correct what he held to be certain inaccuracies in no less important a tale than "The Swiss Family Robinson." His is the account of another shipwreck, another desert island, another marooned family resorting to ingenious devices to make their remote existence endurable—all in strict accordance with conditions which the author's own experience had taught him to be factual.

A Word a Day

Buckler

Bucklers were small shields, of varying shapes and sizes. They allowed the combatant more freedom of action than did the heavy shield, and their principal use was in parrying blows.

The word came to us from the Old French *bucler*, "buckler," so named from the *bocle* (protuberant part or knoblike ornament) in the center.

Buck'-ler is accented on the first syllable; sound u as in up, e as in maker.

"As for God, his way is perfect: the word of the Lord is tried: he is a buckler to all those that trust in him." (Psalms 18: 30.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Brevities

Humorist: According to an economist, money is the people's servant. Here today and gone tomorrow.

Jersey City Journal: Experts say that women's feet are two sizes larger than they were 20 years ago. From trying to fill men's shoes?

New Yorker: A singing-teacher, barred from a residential zone, protests that his calling is not a trade, business, or industry. Just a racket, we suppose.

Boston Herald: The apple sellers of New York are talking of banding together to further their own particular interests. Developing a sort of esprit de corps, we fancy.

In Lighter Vein

You Know the Kind!

John Barrymore, the American actor, is rather addicted to arty ties. The other day, while wearing a flowing bow something like those affected by Quartier Latin students in musical comedies, he was accosted by a friend.

"Hullo, John," he said. "What are you doing — drying your socks?" — *London Opinion.*

Nature Note

"The snake to which I refer," said the school-teacher, "is said to move with mathematical precision."

"Do you mean an adder, sir?" suggested a bright pupil. — *Yorkshire Weekly Post.*

Takes Practice

Mr. Newlywed (sighing hopefully): "Well, I suppose the first hundred are the hardest."

Friend: "Years or dollars?"

Mr. Newlywed: "No, biscuits."

They Should

Friend: "The people next door seem to borrow a lot from you."

"Yes, John and I feel more at home in their house than in our own."

A Comparison?

"That man wants me to lend him some money. Do you know anything about him?"

"Why, I know him as well as I know you. Don't lend him a bean, old man."—*Leeds Mercury.*

Larger Measure

Willie: "How many peanuts for a penny?"

Grocer's Son: "Oh, a handful."

Willie: "I'll take a penny's worth, but let your father get 'em for me, please."

A Quotation for Today

THE optimist calls half-empty half-full, and the pessimist calls half-full half-empty.—ANON.

"I Record, only the Sunny Hours"

Help From India

Calcutta, India

AT A dinner recently held here the Bishop of Calcutta proposed a toast to "Our Absent Guests." These guests consisted of 150 destitute men who were being entertained in London at a feast made possible by funds sent from here, while the hosts sat down to a repast of soup, bread and cheese in the Chowringhee Y. M. C. A.

The idea of this combined entertainment is said to have originated in Cairo and was brought to Calcutta by Y. M. C. A. officials, who intend making the project an annual one. The London arrangements for the entertaining of the workless men were sponsored by the Church Army.

Odds and Ends

Germany's Libraries

The total number of volumes in the libraries of Germany now exceeds 54,000,000, Berlin leading with 9,300,000 books.

High Living in China

The cost of living in Northern China increased about 9 per cent last year, and as compared with 1913 it has risen 80 per cent.

"Be Kind to Animals"

Through a course known as "humane education" school children of Chicago are to have a period of instruction each week on kindness in the treatment of animals.

Highway Mileage

The road mileage of the United States, not including city streets, is estimated at 3,574,000 miles, or about 54 per cent of the world's highways.

The Children's Corner

The Eagle, a Noble Bird

"THE eagle," said Mr. Scroggins, tapping the tips of his paws together lightly, "the eagle is one of our most noble birds."

Florrie and Fib fidgeted. It should be remembered that Florrie is a pigeon of parts and that Fib is chieftain of Boston Common's sparrows. They are, therefore, both birds. The

Scroggins Stood on the Curb and Watched Intently.

three friends had been chatting during a winter afternoon in the comfortable sitting room of the Scroggins home in Ulmus American (American elm). They talked of many things—birds and squirrels, turtles and the bright winter day. Mr. Scroggins had brought up the eagle; not really, but in the talk. It appeared that he was quite fond of eagles. So for five minutes by the clock he told Florrie and Fib all about the eagle while they listened politely, but said nothing.

"Yes," finally said Scroggins, "I don't suppose there's any bird that lives in the air that flies as fast or as far as the eagle."

Florrie looked straight ahead of her with one eye and winked the other rapidly.

"Always?" she said.

Scroggins tapped his finger tips and cocked his head to one side.

"Well, yes," he said carefully, "always."

Fib fluttered about the floor. Florrie pulled her head back into her breast. She thought hard for two minutes. Finally, she flapped her wings.

"Mr. Scroggins," she said, "if you will put on your tippet and take your high silk hat and stick and go walking with Fib and me, I'll show you something about eagles."

In no time at all the hat and stick and tippet were well in hand and the three friends were hurrying across the Common. Florrie led them to Tremont Street, then down and across streets and automobiles and people. All in all, a quite exciting trip.

At length they came into an open space—a square.

"Watch me," said Flor

With a flap and flutter she rose from the sidewalk and flew across the square. Fib said, "Excuse me," and flew after her. Fib has a habit of following pigeons. Besides, he is excitable and doesn't choose to miss anything. Scroggins stood on the curb and watched intently, pulling his hat brim down over his eyes, and then shading the hat brim with his paw.

He saw Florrie light on the corner of a building. Then she pointed to a smooth, straight, tall pole. Scroggins looked at the pole as hard as ever he [illegible] Florrie [illegible] higher into the air. She circled [illegible] and round the pole until she was flying opposite the top.

Scroggins then saw what she was doing, for on the top of the pole was the figure of an eagle. Its wings were spread, its beak was parted and it looked all ready to go somewhere. But it didn't. And Florrie knew that this eagle wasn't going anywhere. It was clear she knew it, for she circled around and around it. She flew very close to it. She landed on top of it and perched first on one wing, then on another, then on the head. Fib followed her. He landed on wing and head and went so far as to squeeze himself between the open beak.

"Hurrumph," said Mr. Scroggins on the curb.

Florrie and Fib finally coasted down to earth and took their places on either side of the old squirrel.

"And what do you think of that eagle?" shrieked Fib. Florrie winked as much as 80 times without stopping.

"Hurrumph," said Scroggins. They slowly walked back toward home. "I still think the eagle is a noble bird," said Mr. Scroggins. "If he weren't a noble bird they wouldn't put a statue of him high up in the air like that."

Florrie winked some more. "He may be noble," she said, "but that eagle isn't flying very fast or very far."

Flower Puzzle

C	A	V	L	Y	K	
A	E	L	I	H	[illegible]	O
R	Y	T	O	[illegible]	[illegible]	L
B	T	S	[illegible]	O	U	H
R	U	[illegible]	[illegible]	R	F	S
M	[illegible]	[illegible]	A	G	I	A
X	[illegible]	L	N	D	I	L
[illegible]	O	H	K	O	E	V

[illegible] Flowers Are in This Square. In Finding Them You May Travel in Any Direction but Must Use Only One Square at a Time. For Example: Start [illegible] Center Right With the Letter S and Find "Salvia." There Are No Extra Letters in This Puzzle. All Are Used in the Flower Names, but Some Are Used More Than Once.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "Toot" Puzzle: 280 times.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1931 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The French Cabinet Crisis

THE sixteenth cabinet crisis in Paris in seven years has resulted in the formation of a new Cabinet under the Premiership of Pierre Laval. This means that the average duration of a ministry has been under six months. Moreover, Raymond Poincaré was in power during this period for nearly three years; therefore, if one could subtract his régime from the sum, the average would fall even farther.

Nor must it be supposed that these experiences are exceptional. They have been somewhat worse of recent years, but they nevertheless follow a general curve of political changes in France since the formation of the Third Republic. It is no wonder that thoughtful men are asking what should be done to save parliamentarism from constant turmoil and to give governments a greater sense of continuity.

Everybody knew that Premier Jules Théodore Steeg was bound to fall in a few days, or at most a few months, and that his Cabinet could accomplish nothing. Indeed, there was some surprise that it should survive the first day. It gained a short lease of life by immediately bringing the session to a close, but as soon as Parliament resumed its sittings the Ministry encountered insuperable obstacles. The question now being asked is whether its successor will be assured of a decent tenure of office. The Socialists apparently think not, for they demanded dissolution of the Chamber and new general elections.

Such elections are unlikely. Constitutionally they can be held at any time without waiting for completion of the four-year term. But in practice they have been held only once out of due season, and on that occasion they resulted in the resignation of the President. Every possibility of giving stability to the Cabinet will be exhausted, even though there was no response to the widespread demand for a truce which would permit a fusion of the Radicals and the Center parties.

There is a real majority of the Center and Right in the Chamber, as André Tardieu amply showed when he was Prime Minister, but the Radicals, allied with the Socialists and even supported sometimes by the Communists, have put up such formidable opposition that government is a continuous struggle. Tardieu was not overthrown in the Chamber but in the Senate, which in France is unusual. The Senate, however, contains a small Radical majority. Hence there is conflict between the two houses.

Under these conditions the Center parties waver. By definition, Center parties are unreliable and may lean to Right or Left. There is a general feeling among politicians that what is needed is a concentration of Radicals and Center and moderate men of the Right. But this concentration is hard to achieve. Radicals not only are drawn toward the Socialists but they are extremely hostile to the moderates, of whom Tardieu is regarded as the leader, and the moderates supported by the Right proper are, in their turn, hostile to the Radicals who may be dominated by the Socialists.

Moreover, in a few months France will choose a successor to President Doumergue, and next year elections normally will be held. Politicians therefore are lining up for these events, and every move is partly determined by electoral considerations. Instead of multiple groups melting into each other and coöperating, they are inclined to separate and emphasize each its own individuality. Combinations which will endure are thus difficult to construct.

Though this crisis, perhaps, has passed, yet its causes remain and may again operate. Those causes are manifold, but among them must be conspicuously placed the group system which permits constant shifting of forces and consequent lack of party or parliamentary discipline.

America's "Royal" Yacht

ALTHOUGH the charred wreck of the former presidential yacht Mayflower is resting on the bottom of the Delaware River as the result of an explosion and subsequent fire which occurred recently at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, the account of historic events woven into the log of the famous yacht during nearly forty years at sea has been paralleled in the records of but few ships.

In the early pages of her journal were descriptions of wanderings along southern ocean trails into the sunshine of mild Mediterranean winters when she was the floating palace of Ogden Goelet of New York. During the war with Spain the yacht was sold to the navy, and in the grim guise of a gunboat cruised in the waters off Cuba. Later she was a dispatch boat in Porto Rico until acquired by President Roosevelt as an official yacht. While the Mayflower lay in the quiet harbor at Portsmouth, N. H., the treaty of peace which ended the Russo-Japanese War was signed in her mahogany-paneled saloon, as President Roosevelt, the official mediator, looked on.

At the beginning of his Administration, President Hoover ordered the sale of the Mayflower as an economy, but since no worth-while offers were forthcoming, the ship remained on the navy's roster. For twenty years Presidents had occasionally sought the restful solitude of the sea in brief voyagings aboard her, and at one time or another, during majestic parades of America's massed sea power off the Virginia Capes, had stood at attention by the yacht's rail while the guns in great battle fleets thundered salutes to the blue flag of the Commander-in-Chief which fluttered from her lofty masthead.

Built on the historic Clyde side from the designs of that Scottish genius, George L. Watson of Glasgow, when sail was definitely yielding to steam, the Mayflower offered glowing proof that much of the beauty embodied in the old order need not be submerged in the new era of smoke and screw propeller. Even though the gallant ship lies on the muddy bottom of the Delaware, memories of a colorful career still sparkle in her wake.

Drought—and Mending the Roof

THE radio appeal by President Hoover and leading citizens for prompt subscription of the $10,000,000 Red Cross fund to provide speedy relief for the drought-stricken areas of the United States has aroused the whole nation to a realization of the seriousness of conditions in the affected states, and to the need of sympathetic and quick response to the appeal for help. Recent reports and descriptions of the plight of people in many agricultural districts make it clearer than ever that immediate aid is indeed imperative.

Less pressing, but hardly less imperative, is the need of refinancing great numbers of farmers, large and small, that they may be able when spring comes to plant new crops and generally to reëstablish themselves. It has been estimated that only about one in ten of the farmers in Arkansas would be able to do this unaided. To take care of this contingency, Congress has appropriated $45,000,000 to be lent on easy terms to the farmers in the drought-affected regions.

Certainly the need is a legitimate one; the farmer, putting up a plucky struggle against circumstances largely beyond his control, is entitled to every rational consideration. At the same time, thoughtful persons will ask, and rightly, whether everything possible is being done to prevent a recurrence of the disaster. Few farmers today make any attempt to control the weather; but the use of a little foresight in investing in an umbrella is by no means an unreasonable demand.

For much of the distress occasioned by the drought was a result, not alone of the failure of crops, but of the consequent breakdown of credit. This collapse of credit was most marked where farming was most generally conducted on a credit basis. Arkansas, which was hardest hit by the drought, furnishes a conclusive instance of this.

To understand the situation, one must be conversant with the manner in which farming is carried on there—and not only there, but quite generally in the cotton-growing states of the South. The cotton grower has been repeatedly indicted for stubborn adherence to the "one-crop" plan. Much can be done by diversification. But an equally basic necessity is to end the "hand-to-mouth," "season-to-season," "hope-for-the-best-and-spend-what-you've-got" credit system of farming.

The average cotton planter—there are, of course, exceptions, many of them—works his plantation on a share basis. That is, he rents his land to tenant families, who "make" the crop and pay him a portion, usually about half, as rent. The tenants have no capital but their labor, and so must be financed in full. When the crop is sold, bills must be settled, and rarely is there anything left to put away as a reserve. Moreover, the more serious part is that the plantation owners themselves seldom have any cash reserve; hence they must borrow to finance their tenants, at the same time getting credit from merchants to stock their "commissaries" and feed their stock and themselves until the crop is sold. Thus, if the crop fails, everything goes with it. And if it is an extra good year, rarely is there any thought of establishing a permanent reserve or of helping the tenant establish one for himself.

Here again the farmer is not entirely to blame—there are numerous extenuating circumstances. And the problem is not an easy one to solve. But a beginning can and should be made right where charity begins—at home—by the exercise of foresight and common providence, by a simple but strictly-adhered-to budgeting of income and outgo; and particularly by less installment buying of luxuries and more "drought insurance" in the form of savings.

After the Mississippi flood of 1927, the people of America demanded and received assurance of definite action to prevent another such catastrophe. A vast flood control program was put in motion by local, state and federal governments. The work of recasting the present unsound foundations of agriculture in the cotton-growing states is essentially one for the individual farmer. Let him receive every possible aid, not only in meeting the present emergency, but in any earnest, consistent effort he will put forth to improve conditions permanently, thus protecting both himself and the public.

There is an old popular ballad, known, peculiarly enough, as "The Arkansas Traveller," which relates in rhythmic verses how the traveler came across a native, seated resignedly in his cabin, through the roof of which rain poured down in miniature Niagaras.

"Why in the world don't you mend your roof?" the amazed traveler asks.

"Can't," calmly answers the farmer; "it's rainin' too hard."

"But why don't you mend it when the sun is shining?"

"'Cause it don't need mendin' then."

Sopping up the water may be the greatest immediate need, but while it is still raining would not be too soon to prepare to mend the farmer's wretched credit roof.

The Little Cottage at Odense

SO CAREFULLY has Odense, on the Danish island of Funen, preserved the cottage where Hans Christian Andersen spent his early days that tourists find it a never-ending source of interest. It is a humble abode, for Hans's father was a cobbler, and cobblers, so the legend goes, have been known, through no fault of their own, to let their children's feet go bare. But it was all-sufficing for Hans—toys and dolls and furniture. Was that not enough for a boy with imagination?

Hans's real work began with his fairy tales. Some of these had their origin in the cottage at Odense. "The Snow Queen," it is said, started there on her glittering journey, and "The Darning-Needle" might easily have done service on one of Hans's stockings before it was transformed into a tiny bedtime story. To Hans things inanimate became animate, and he gave utterance to thoughts appropriate to them. It is for that reason that the world rejoices in the recent action of the local theater board in Odense transferring to the municipality the little dwelling for its better preservation.

Without such reminders the world is apt to grow up too quickly. "Is there not in the bosoms of the wisest and the best," says Charles Lamb, "some of the child's heart left, to respond to its earliest enchantments?" The steady stream of visitors to the island of Funen supplies the answer, a stream that flows from every land where the tales of Hans Andersen are known.

To End Recapture of Rail Earnings?

THE uncertainty which has always surrounded the question of recapture of railroad earnings in the United States has reached a point which indicates clearly the desirability of eliminating the clause of the Interstate Commerce Act which attempts to take from the more prosperous railroads one-half of any earnings above 6 per cent of their valuation. The proposal that this feature be repealed has just received the concurrence of the Interstate Commerce Commission in a letter transmitted to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The original purpose of the clause in question, when enacted as a part of the Transportation Act in 1920, was to establish, through recapture of so-called excess earnings, a fund which could be lent at nominal interest rates to railroads in a weak financial position. Theoretically, the plan had much to commend it, in that it seemed to impose no great burden on prosperous carriers, and held forth the promise of building up a fund to be placed at the disposal of needy lines with no cost to the Government. Actually, however, the plan was found impossible of fulfillment, for the obvious reason that a 6 per cent return had to be based upon a definite valuation, and the question of railroad valuations has never been settled to the satisfaction of either the carriers or the Government. Therefore, there was no certain sum upon which to determine what constituted a 6 per cent return.

Despite the uncertainty as to the valuations, several lines, during two or three prosperous years in the latter half of the last decade, did make payments to the Interstate Commerce Commission, aggregating $12,700,000. This amount was paid under protest by the railroads, and it was frequently alleged to be confiscatory, not only in itself, but because no other utilities had such limitations imposed upon the disposition of their net earnings.

In eliminating the recapture clause there is the prospect that the constant litigation going on before the Supreme Court of the United States in respect to valuations upon which the recapture is based will be lessened; that the expense of money and time, both by the commission and by the railroads themselves in accounting, will be substantially reduced, and that by removal of the restricting influence upon the operations of the wealthier railroads they will be encouraged to develop the fullest possible use of their facilities.

Calling the Agitator's Bluff

PERSONS who have been accosted by ragged-looking men on the street with a plea for some money to buy a meal or a night's lodging have found many of these panhandlers totally uninterested when an opportunity to work was offered. This simple but effective method was used recently by James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, in sticking a pin in the unemployment gas bag of some alleged Communists.

A parade with banners was arranged; and upon its arrival at the City Hall gates, instead of encountering the expected repulse by police, the leaders were amazed at receiving a cordial invitation to come right in and see the Mayor himself.

The Mayor listened to a long prepared speech, and then offered one of the leaders a regular job in the park department. Flustered, the organizer weakly protested that he was already working, but was out to help the unemployed. Then the Mayor asked him for some names of his unemployed army so that they could be given three days' work a week at $5 a day. In a still weaker voice the leaders then had to admit that they did not have any names.

As they stood, completely disarmed, the Mayor in pungent fashion told them that if that were all they had to say they should run along and be good boys, for he was very busy. He added something about "going back to Moscow."

The fiasco was so complete that, instead of arousing the expected mob enthusiasm over injustice to the unemployed, the agitators and their followers, who had dwindled to very few by the time the interview was over, were met outside the building with shouts of derision as they slipped away as quickly as possible. Where police suppression may "drive Communism underground," the method of meeting it with an offer of jobs seems to "blow it higher than a kite."

Editorial Notes

And now a slot machine appliance is being manufactured which enables motorists to fill their own tanks at gasoline stations by dropping in the required coins as at a telephone pay station—and the electric pump does the rest. However, the patron will miss the cheery, "Nice day, isn't it? Need any oil or water?"

Progress in good feeling between the North and South since the Civil War is demonstrated in the awarding of a community service medal at Savannah, Ga., to a former resident of Maine.

Will not the Congress of the United States, while considering a proposed bill to make money last longer, consider at the same time one that will make it go farther?

Do the reports stating that many miniature golf courses are going out of business mean that their existence is of the miniature variety?

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

WHEN President Coolidge toward the end of his term of office put forth his sententious "I do not choose to run" statement, all the political sages, pundits, interpreters, commentators, soothsayers and wiseacres of the land set about reading into those few words every possible meaning except that intended by the speaker. And now the President of the United States, Herbert Hoover, says with perfect clarity:

"The Commission, by a large majority, does not favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment as a method of cure for the inherent abuses of the liquor traffic. *I am in accord with this view.*"

Nothing could be more direct and unequivocal, but once again the chorus of "interpretation" rises in the effort to prove that the President did not mean what he said, but what his interpreters wanted him to mean. Friends who were with the President within a few minutes after his typewritten statement was given to the press are in a position to testify to the single-mindedness of his purpose and intent. At a stroke he made himself the leader of the dry forces in the United States and gave assurance to the nation that the great political party of which he is the head will enter the next national compaign as the defender of American industry against the blighting return of liquor, and of the American home against the saloon. As to the outcome of a test of that character, no one with faith in American ideals and American intelligence should cherish any doubt.

* * *

There is, however, political opposition to the President's maintenance of the position he has assumed. It proceeds chiefly from wets, partly from politicians who believe that the sections in which they operate are antagonistic to prohibition. The newspapers, for example, have been full of the clamor of certain New York Republicans who insist that their State will be lost to that party if Mr. Hoover adheres to his support of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The case of Charles H. Tuttle, who sought to be elected Governor of New York on a Republican ticket with wet embroidery, is illuminating. In 1928, Albert Ottinger polled 2,104,630 votes as Republican candidate, coming so near to defeating Franklin D. Roosevelt as to put that gentleman's political life in jeopardy. Mr. Ottinger studiously refrained from offending the dry Republicans. But Mr. Tuttle, only two years later, thinking that the wet vote in the State was essential to victory, proclaimed himself opposed to prohibition and received a scant 1,044,000 votes against his opponent's 1,769,200. Almost 1,000,000 Republicans who had voted their dry ticket in 1928 stayed at home in 1930. Whether the Republican Party can win at all next year is uncertain. The one thing certain is that it cannot win with a wet candidate or platform.

* * *

It is rather a pity that the proposition to eliminate aliens from census enumeration for the purpose of fixing the quota of congressional representatives cannot be detached from the eternal wet and dry quarrel. Most of the aliens are settled in America's great cities. Because of their numbers they add to the size of the city delegations in Congress. But the cities are commonly "wet," so it is that cause which profits by anything which swells urban representation. Accordingly all the wet forces, of politics and the press, are aligned against the very proper effort to exclude these aliens from those who count in fixing congressional representation.

The problem is not unimportant. Official estimates place the number of unnaturalized foreigners resident in the United States at 7,500,000. As representation in Congress is based upon total population instead of upon citizenship, these residents, without votes, are represented by thirty congressmen and sixty delegates sent to the national nominating conventions. As matters stand, this political strength accrues almost entirely to the anti-prohibition forces. Only by constitutional amendment can this obvious error be corrected and an amendment sponsored by Senator Capper and Representative Sparks, both of Kansas, is before Congress and is now going through hearings before a House Committee. Its importance far transcends the liquor problem—which, after all, is but a passing phase of America's national development. The proper regulation of the franchise and the rightful allocation of representation to the various sections of the country are fundamentals of national existence.

* * *

There came to my desk the other day a volume of some 600 meaty pages, from the Stanford University Press, entitled, "International Understanding." What is important about it is that it is given over to a list and brief description of the organizations making for a greater internationalism, "a wider diffusion of knowledge concerning the factual and spiritual difficulties" of international problems. In a foreword Paul Mantaux asserts:

> The man with the highest international spirit is one whose enlightened patriotism seeks to understand other countries, and to build national honor and prosperity on coöperation, harmony and peace. If in every country a powerful group of such men and women bring their influence to bear on schools, on churches, on literature, on business, on politics, international organization, whether or no its name be League of Nations, will be given a fair chance.

Prof. John Eugene Harley, author of this book, has sought to compile a full list of these "Agencies Educating for a New World." He enumerates sixty-nine of them, ranging in importance from the League of Nations down to some of the summer schools springing up in such numbers in the United States. At that his catalogue, though the most comprehensive in existence, is not complete. Organizations of this character are appearing in the United States continually and a book cataloguing them can never be all-inclusive. Even so, a volume of this nature is of the greatest value as giving visual expression to the powerful intellectual forces that are struggling to annul the influence of the imperialists, the militarists, the general staffs and navy leagues that see nothing better in store for the world than

> . . . to attempt the future's portal
> With the past's blood-rusted key.

* * *

If, as is commonly supposed to be the case, the purpose of liquor legislation is to reduce the consumption of intoxicating liquors, the latest report of the Quebec Liquor Commission rather discredits that greatly eulogized "Quebec plan." The sales of the commission for its last fiscal year amounted to $27,539,966, an increase over the year before of $532,000, and an increase of more than $12,000,000 over its first year's business.

In nine years the effect of the law has been almost to double the consumption of liquor. Not even the most extravagant enemies of prohibition will assert that its effects in the ten years of its existence in the United States have paralleled this record.

Some figures as to the significance of this record of expenditures for intoxicants in Quebec are illuminating. No census has been taken of the Province since 1921, but I am informed by the Canadian Legation at Washington that its population today is estimated at 2,734,600. The liquor bill, therefore, of the Province for the last year amounted to $10.70, in round numbers, for each man, woman and child. A like expenditure by the people of the United States would result in an annual drink bill of more than $1,310,000,000. This seems scarcely the sort of "reform" which the United States desires, or which the advocates of the substitution of the Quebec plan for prohibition have been promising.

Perhaps—probably—a large part of these sales were to thirsty citizens of the United States who sought liquor in Canada. But that consideration does not dispose of the fact that the Quebec plan encourages liquor—it would encourage it only the more if it were bought in the United States, thus saving those athirst the long journey to Quebec.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Let America Lead the Way

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Russell J. Marden of Cambridge, Mass., in the issue for December 24 enthuses over the idea advanced by Stuart Chase that business generally accumulates reserves to be doled out in times like these to those of the regular personnel who must be laid off. While this idea may be sound, and may be the next progressive policy to be adopted by American industry, it cannot be regarded as a remedy for unemployment in any proper sense of the word. The remedy for unemployment is employment.

A dole by any other name, and no matter how disguised, is still a dole and not a remedy but a relief. It will be well to have a more orderly plan of relief, and to this extent the reserve idea is sound, human nature being what it is—to wit, unable by and large to lay by sufficient reserves unaided. It should, however, be termed a compulsory saving scheme—to which the employer may or may not contribute.

All nations cannot be brought to the same plane, as Mr. Marden concedes would be necessary, any more readily than they can be raised to the American plane of living. Under the influence of the American system, indeed, standards are rising throughout the world, but there is still a great gulf between our people and most other peoples. Owen D. Young not long since pointed out that we could not hope indefinitely to maintain our standard of living above the rest of the world: that either ours must be lowered or theirs raised. The line of progress is clearly indicated: the standards of other people must be elevated, and, if America would devote its best thought and energies to this end, it might prove to be the most effectual remedy for unemployment—here, there and everywhere.

Production and consumption must be brought into closer balance, not only in the United States but throughout the world. There is no sense in producing more of anything than the market will readily absorb, but, on the other hand, sight must not be lost of the fact that too rigid a regulation may defeat its own end, since consumption itself is regulated by price and quality. Thus if apples are cheaper and as good as, if not better than, when more expensive, folks will buy more of them. The solution of the problem would be greatly promoted if every producer could be actuated by the Ford ideal of always giving the utmost value for the price, and of ever striving for a price which will pull a maximum demand.

The problem is a big one and, as your Geneva correspondent, Erwin D. Canham, points out in the same issue (December 24), it ("the problem of providing employment to laboring humanity") "is common to all countries, and demands a coöperating and interdependent solution." And, may I add, it is clearly up to America to lead the way. By interesting ourselves earnestly in the problem elsewhere, we shall, maybe, sooner find the way out of our own dilemma.

Granite City, Ill. HARRY F. PORTER.

Appreciating Common Courtesies

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An editorial note in The Christian Science Monitor of October 8 reads in part:

> Instead of asking post office patrons to report incivilities of employees, the postmaster in Chicago urges them to advise him of incidents of courtesy or unusual service.

This need not apply to post office employees alone. When I think of our traffic men, conductors on street cars and trains, porters, and bus employees, I realize how often they are deserving of praise and encouragement.

While living in California and yet quite unacquainted with the routes of the different street cars, I boarded a car one morning and asked the conductor about the directions. He was unusually courteous and very explicit in his information. As I sat on the car I noticed how kind he was to everyone who boarded the car. As I stepped off the car I made a remark about how courteous and efficient he was. He showed great gratitude and asked me if I would mind sending that report to the company. I took his number and sent a letter that day. He said to me: "You may not realize what that report would mean for me." In a couple of days I received a fine letter from the company expressing their appreciation, and also saying that the conductor would be rewarded, as was customary when such reports came in.

Since then I know of several incidents where such reports have brought letters of appreciation from the different companies. How much happiness would come to ourselves and others if we would look for and see the good in our fellow men. J. M. Barrie says: "They who bring sunshine to the hearts of others cannot keep it from themselves."

Brookline, Mass. URSULA WESSEL.

Minorities and the Balkan Entente

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of January 9 appeared an article from Paris by Sisley Huddleston under the caption, "Greece Wants Freedom and Peace." Although I disagree with many of the points raised by Mr. Huddleston in regard to Mr. Venizelos' recent trip throughout the central European capitals and the statements which he has made at various places, which are well worded but sometimes contradictory, I will confine myself to the matter of the Balkan entente and the question of minorities, which is nowhere of so vital importance to the European peace as it is in the Balkans.

Quoting the Greek Foreign Minister, Mr. Michalakopoulos, your correspondent says that a Balkan entente could be developed on economic grounds, and that, if this were achieved, "the minorities problem would be automatically solved, because nobody would trouble about the nationality of groups in the various countries." "A good example," continues Mr. Huddleston, "is the French minority in Switzerland, about which France never concerns itself."

Whoever presented the above quoted example to fit the solution of the minority problem in the Balkans displays an elementary knowledge of history. First of all, there is no French minority in Switzerland. No one can point today to a European state which does not "trouble itself" about its national elements left under the régime of a foreign government.

The discussions taking place at Geneva at any time the problem of minorities is brought up confirms my statement. But the condition of the minorities in the Balkans differs greatly from that of any others in Europe, for it is oppressive in the widest scope of the word oppression. An example is the Bulgarian minority in Macedonia, the most oppressed of all, which is not a group, as Mr. Huddleston puts it, but a people numbering over 1,000,000.

Under the existing conditions in the Balkans, is the question of minorities there so insignificant and so easy as to be "automatically solved"? One must be politically blind to accept such solution as a possibility. The problem of the national, racial and religious minorities in the Balkans hangs as a dangerous, stormy cloud over the Balkan countries and constitutes a real danger to peace. It must be solved. It must be solved before any attempt is made for a Balkan entente. Otherwise all efforts will prove futile.

Indianapolis, Ind. CHRISTO N. NIZAMOFF.